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CATTLE PRODUCER

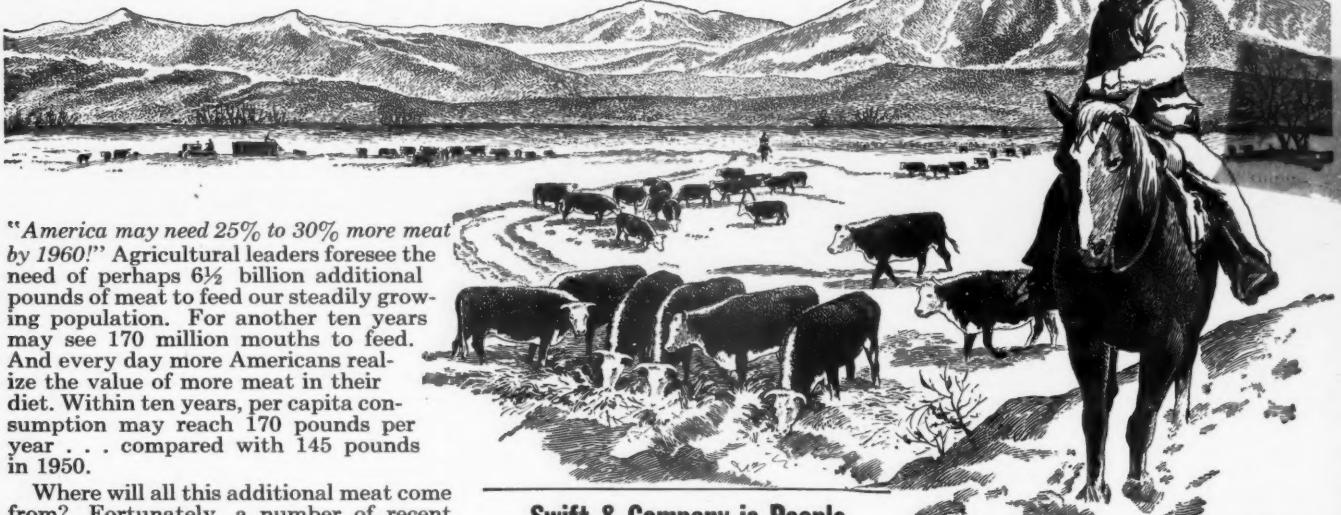
• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

IN THIS ISSUE:
RESOLUTIONS
PICTURES

CONVENTION STORY
SPEECHES
• TRIP EAST

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More Meat for More Millions



"America may need 25% to 30% more meat by 1960!" Agricultural leaders foresee the need of perhaps 6½ billion additional pounds of meat to feed our steadily growing population. For another ten years may see 170 million mouths to feed. And every day more Americans realize the value of more meat in their diet. Within ten years, per capita consumption may reach 170 pounds per year . . . compared with 145 pounds in 1950.

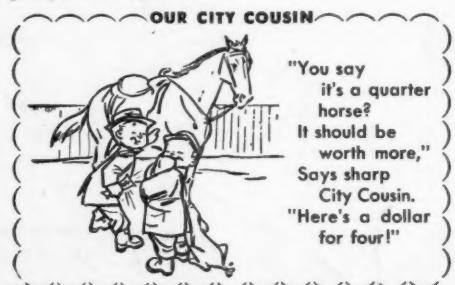
Where will all this additional meat come from? Fortunately, a number of recent developments may provide the answer. Modern range and farm management, and soil conservation practices, point to more grass and more livestock. Improved varieties of grasses and legumes mean greater livestock carrying capacity. Then you have hybrid corn and other new high-yielding grains. All these make more feed for more livestock.

And recent advances in animal nutrition point the way to *more meat pounds from our available feeds*. It isn't so long ago that hogs took a year to eighteen months to reach market weights . . . today it's five to six months. Rations balanced with proteins, minerals and vitamins are largely responsible. Similarly, producers of beef, lamb, poultry, eggs and milk have speeded production by scientific feeding. Very recent discoveries, such as A. P. F. (vitamin B₁₂), aureomycin, streptomycin, terramycin and other "wonder growth stimulators" help produce more meat from less feed.

Still other factors such as breed improvement, better control of livestock diseases and parasites, reduction of losses in shipping and from injuries, all add up to the possibility of more meat for America's tables. All these are modern aids toward increased production. Yet, even with all these aids, the very size of the job to be done challenges all of us in the livestock-meat industry.

"Why Do Livestock Prices Fluctuate?"

We've been asked that question numberless times. It's a puzzler to thousands of livestock people. So we prepared a leaflet to answer it clearly, with illustrations to make it easy to understand—and mailed it to all persons on our mailing list. So many asked us for copies for friends, or for group discussions, that we decided to offer it here, free to whoever wants it—as many copies as you can use. Address your request to F. M. Simpson, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Ill.



Swift & Company is People



In addition to being a business corporation, Swift & Company is people—64,300 folks like you and me who have pooled their savings to build a business. These savings are invested in plants and equipment, in livestock and other raw materials, and in all the many things that make up Swift & Company.

Without people there could be no business, no Swift & Company. There must be people (shareholders) to supply the capital; other people (farmers and ranchers) to supply the raw materials; the 75,000 people (employees) who handle the company's business; and the millions of consumers who buy the meat and other products.

The success of a business enterprise depends on how these various groups of people get along together. In other words, the owners of Swift & Company and livestock producers, employees, and the company's customers have got to get along together on a basis of being good neighbors.

The management of Swift & Company recognizes all these responsibilities to those various groups of people who, together, make our business. It is to their interest also that we manage our business efficiently, that we earn a sufficient profit to let us continue contributing to the well-being of more and more people.

*F. M. Simpson
Agricultural Res. Dept.*

Martha Logan's Recipe for INDIVIDUAL SWISS STEAKS

Yield: 6 to 8 servings

3 to 4 pounds Beef Round Steak	Salt, pepper (cut 2 inches thick)
2 cups cooked tomatoes or tomato juice	1 cup flour ½ cup fat 2 onions

Cut meat into circles or squares 3 inches in diameter. Season the steaks and place on a well-floured cutting board. Cover with flour and pound with a meat hammer or edge of heavy saucer. Continue to turn, flour and pound meat until all flour is taken up by the steaks. Brown sliced onions in hot fat in a heavy frying pan. Remove onions. Brown steak on both sides in fat. Place onions on top. Add tomatoes (or 2 cups water and 2 tablespoons vinegar or catsup). Cover and cook slowly or bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 2½ or 3 hours.

EDITOR'S NOTE: While it is recognized that the article below deals with the fertility of cultivated land, still the principles which Dr. Bauer presents seem to us to apply equally to range lands in all parts of the United States. For that reason we are happy to present it here as a matter of interest to all livestock producers.

Cropping Systems Change Farm "Sizes"

by Professor F. C. Bauer
Department of Agronomy
University of Ill., Urbana



F. C. Bauer

Farm boundaries tend to remain unchanged over long periods of time. "Productivity boundaries," however, are constantly changing. The extent of these changes may be very large as revealed by the Morrow plots, America's oldest soil experiment field, established on the University of Illinois campus 75 years ago.

Measured by net returns, one Morrow plot is now only 27 percent as productive as it was in the beginning. A second plot has not changed. A third plot is 32 percent more productive. If these plots had been 100-acre farms, the physical boundaries would remain unchanged. The "productive sizes" of them, however, would be different. In terms of the original productivity they would now be equivalent to 27, 100, and 132 acre farms respectively. These highly significant differences are due largely to the effects of cropping systems on soil structure and nutrient supplies.

Such data emphasize the need for care in planning systems of farming. The Morrow plots point the way to such systems. Some of the more important principles revealed are: 1) avoid the excessive use of row crops; 2) use balanced crop rotations; 3) center cropping systems around deep-rooted legumes; stand-over legumes are more efficient than green manure legumes; 4) keep enough of the farm in deep-rooted legumes and handle them in such ways as to insure a sustained productivity and conservation; 5) apply mineral nutrients needed to insure successful stands of the legume crops.

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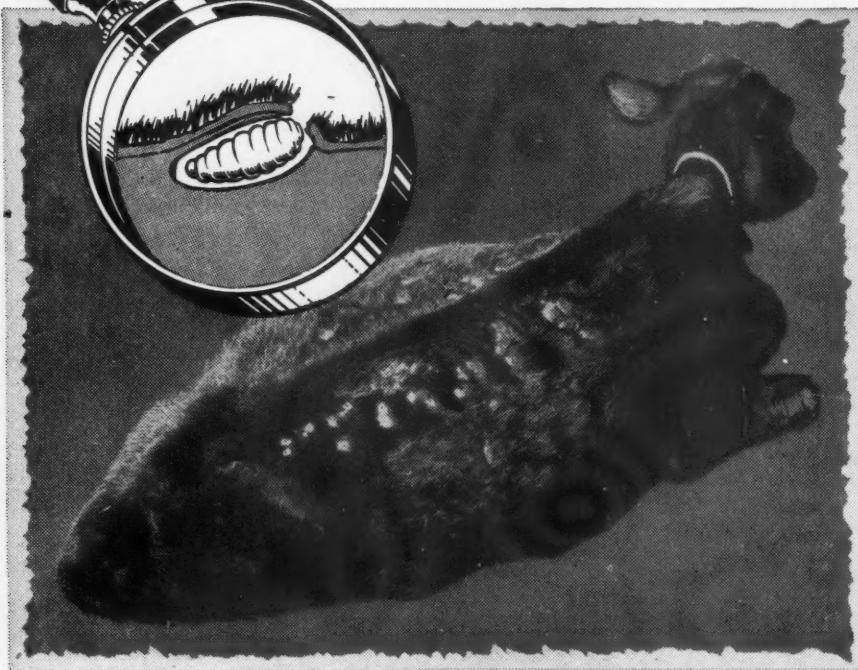
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A FORECAST—Still very much interested in reading your paper. Stock cattle selling high, compared with corn-fed cattle. Looks like plenty of trouble next summer and early fall. Feed grains will be scarce by then. Corn lighter in weight will not feed as good; with a lot of light calves there will be a scarcity of good feed cattle all summer and fall. Am feeding heavy yearlings, 750 to 850 pounds, trying to play safe.—Theo. Joanning, Sioux County, Ia.

CONDITIONS OKAY—Stockmen in the Bad Lands have ample hay and cake and should get by without too much trouble. Cattle are fat and of course prices are high—they have to be or we would be sunk because of our terrific expense.—John H. Hanson, president, N. D. Stockmen's Assn., Bowman.

COLD—Plenty of snow here. The last couple of weeks have been near zero.—Oscar G. Sabin, Faribault County, Minn.
(Continued on Page 24)

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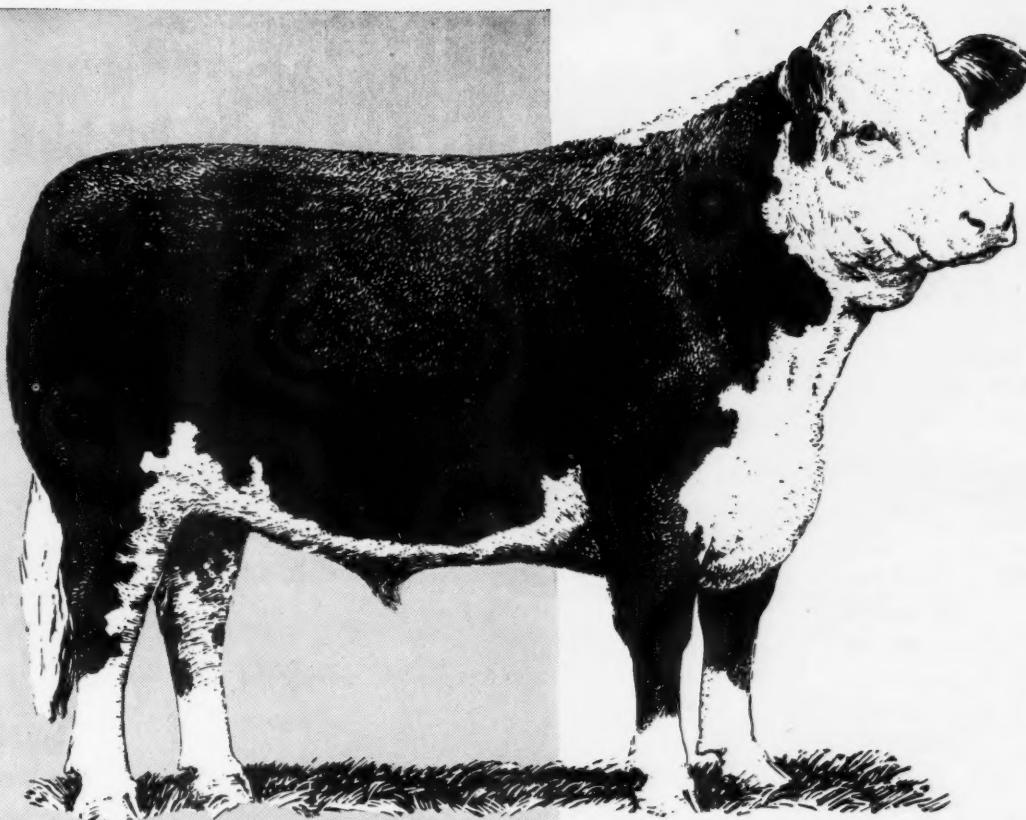
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Vaccination Protects Against Many Costly Diseases • A Preventive Program With Lederle's Safe, Low-Cost, Reliable Products Will Save Animals and Money

ANTHRAX SPORE VACCINE No. 3 (CARBOZOO*) *Lederle* immunizes cattle against anthrax.

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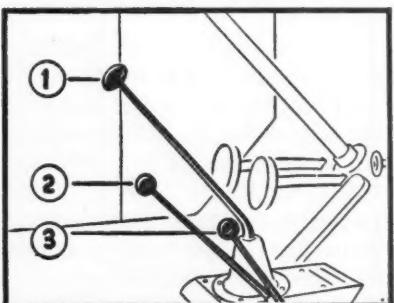
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ting work done in spite of weather.

See this tough, rugged Willys Truck at any Willys dealer. He will be glad to demonstrate its 4-wheel-drive pulling power and show you the many features that make it a farm and ranch truck without an equal.

HIGH COMPRESSION HURRICANE ENGINE

You get the power you need and money-saving mileage from regular gas with the new F-head **HURRICANE** Engine, with compression ratio of 7.4 to 1 (7.8 optional for high altitude).

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The Lookout

PRICE CONTROL is still an uncertain factor. On Jan. 4 President Truman said he thought eventually this country would come to complete across-the-board wage-price controls. On Jan. 8 Economic Stabilizer Alan Valentine said the government will make a "big try" soon at controlling meat prices and might be ready for an all-out freeze by Mar. 1. Rationing and possible subsidies present another problem.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S council of economic advisers in their fifth annual report suggested that controls are not the entire answer to inflation; that "wars, whether hot or cold, are won or lost on the production line and not simply by restraint"; that they are not satisfied that the public wants controls and "the public will not want them after it gets them unless they are successful"; that price controls do not reduce existing demand or narrow the "inflationary gap." "If that gap is too large, the successful use of direct controls is undermined. This cannot be reiterated too often lest the public be beguiled into seeking a painless but superficial cure for inflation in direct controls alone."

INCREASED MARKETINGS of cattle and hogs and moderately higher prices of meat animals are in prospect for 1951, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Gain in cattle in 1950 probably was more than 2,000,000 head and a further increase is probable. The gain in the pig crop is expected to be 5 per cent and weights will probably be a few pounds heavier than in 1950. Sheep numbers might go up a little in 1951.

INDICATIONS are that 3 to 5 per cent more meat will be produced than in 1950; that the industry will supply adequate meat for the fighting man and also 10 pounds more for every civilian than he had 10 years ago.

THE PRICE OUTLOOK could be altered (1) by any general commodity price inflation which would carry meat animal prices higher than now anticipated, and (2) prices this fall have been near minimum ceilings and any substantial rise would put them within the range of possible control, warns the BAE.

PLANTINGS of corn are unrestricted this year. Secretary of Agriculture Brannan said dwindling corn supplies makes heavier corn production necessary. The secretary also suspended the 1951 wheat acreage allotment program, which means that those who overplanted will be exempted from paying penalties and those who plant spring wheat will be given free rein as well. Other acreage curbs may also be dropped.

READ President Bamert's revealing address on our mobilization program. From the cattleman's standpoint in our present emergency he points up two problems: (1) the problem of production, which the cattleman can take care of adequately if he is not hampered by controls, and (2) manpower on the ranch, enough of which must be left on the ranch if the production task is to go forward.

ATTENDANCE at the 54th annual convention of the American National was so good that headquarters hotel found no room large enough for the general sessions, which had to be held a half mile away. Read the resolutions on Page 9 for a cross-section of this representative group's thinking on the problems of the day.

SOCIAL SECURITY is now in effect on your regular hired help. You must pay 3 per cent of the amount paid the worker beginning Jan. 1. Half of this may be deducted from his pay. The tax for the first 3 months is due in April. Necessary forms may be got from the Collector of Internal Revenue, office of Social Security Administration, county agent or National Farm Loan Association. A detailed summary of the new law can be had from the Bureau of Internal Revenue, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C. Ask for "Agricultural Employer's Social Security Tax Guide."

FARM LAND prices for the U. S. as a whole between July and November last increased 4 per cent on the average, according to a BAE survey. This brought them to a new all-time high.

Ful-O-Pep helps Canyon Ranch keep bulls in *Top Breeding Condition!*

READ OLIVER M. WALLOP'S LETTER

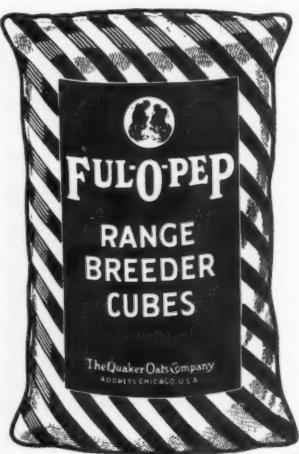


WALLOP HEREFARDS
CANYON RANCH
BIG HORN, WYOMING

The Quaker Oats Company
Chicago 54, Illinois
Gentlemen:
I cannot speak too highly of Ful-O-Pep Cattle Feeds, which we have fed our cattle for a number of years. Both our range bulls and herd bulls get no grain whatsoever during the winter, but are fed 20% Ful-O-Pep Cubes, 2 to 4 lbs. a day each. They gain satisfactorily and stay in good condition all through the winter, and I have received many compliments on the way they look in the spring.

Sincerely yours,

Oliver M. Wallop



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Remember . . . like Oliver M. Wallop, you, too, can rely on vitamin-rich Ful-O-Pep to give you top results. So join the swing to Ful-O-Pep!

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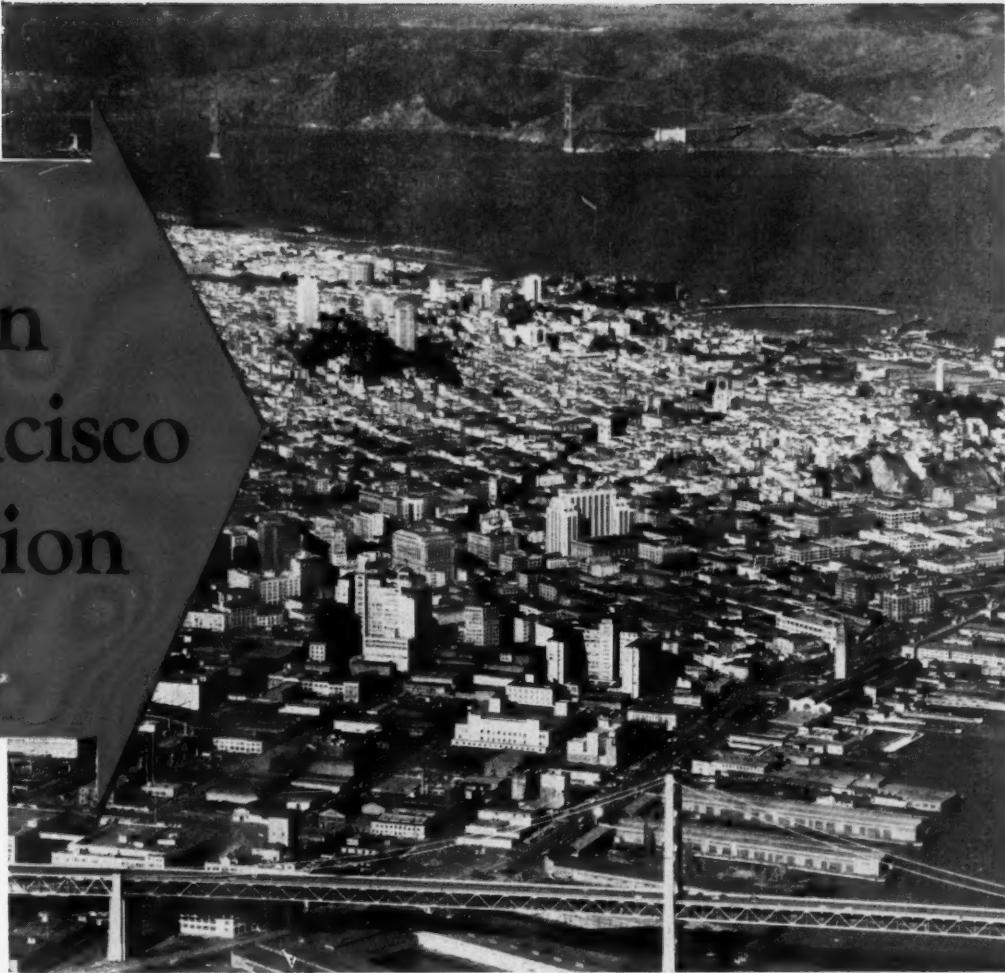
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Report on San Francisco Convention



A SUBSTANTIAL PART OF THIS issue of the AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER is devoted to the convention of the American National in San Francisco. In these pages we will attempt to give those who were not present at the meeting something of the spirit that prevailed there, the talks in brief and the important reports. What we can't reproduce are the handshakes and meetings of old friends and new ones, and the other pleasant moments that are so important a part of every convention.

We may assume that those of our readers who were unable to attend the meeting would have liked to be there. From start to finish, the convention concerned itself with cattle problems; and a national convention is the place where those problems come to a focus. It is the purpose of the convention to find answers to those problems—and the answers appear in their various forms on these pages.

For an outline of the beliefs and thinking of the range cattleman on the important questions of the day, the reader will go through the resolutions adopted, the first of which pledged wholehearted support of the government in the national emergency.

He will want to know what the leader of the association has to say and will read Loren Bamert's address about our defense program and two big problems facing the rancher—price control and manpower.

For a report of the many matters that the industry must deal with day in and day out through its headquarters office in Denver, the reader will go over the details in the talk made by Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin.

Weather and how it will some day be made the servant of the rancher; government spending and how we can curb it and still have defense; how beef can be produced in abundance; how the ultimate user benefits from modern meat merchandising methods; the foreign meat situation; what the future beef animal will look like, and the effects of brush burning—all were explained by experts. The last of these subjects, treated by George H. Hart of the University of California, will be reviewed fully in a forthcoming issue. The other speeches appear this month.

Many readers will recognize friends of theirs in the pictures assembled with this report.

Association Name Changed

One of the steps taken by the convention was a change of name for the association, which now becomes known as the American National Cattlemen's Association.

The membership also voted to raise dues in the organization to 5 cents per head, with a \$5 minimum.

Convention weather was for the most part fair and warm as the delegates took in the three-day sessions and then concluded with an excellent banquet where some 1,800 persons appropriately

enough enjoyed a steak dinner, entertainment and dancing.

A big delegation was on hand from Texas to press its invitation, which was unanimously accepted, that the American National hold its 1952 convention at Fort Worth.

Following upon his re-election to the presidency, Loren C. Bamert was presented with a beautiful sterling silver mounted redwood gavel by the California Cattlemen's Association.

For coming out in such strong numbers for their National convention, congratulations to the country's cattlemen. It is the day when thinking and action on industry-wide problems need the help of all.

Officers of the American National Cattlemen's Association:

President—Loren C. Bamert, Ione, Calif.

First Vice-President—Sam C. Hyatt, Hyattville, Wyo.

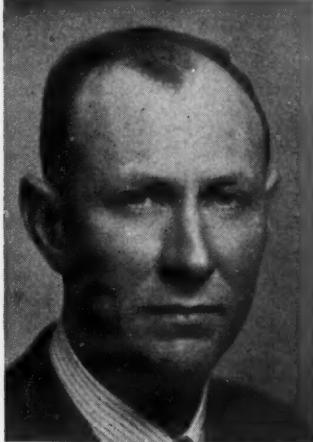
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Assistant Traffic Manager—Calvin L. Blaine, Phoenix, Ariz.



PRESIDENT BAMERT

DURING THE PAST YEAR I HAVE attended 14 state conventions, made three trips to Washington, D. C., five to Chicago, and several to Denver on business for the association. Mr. Mollin, in his report, will cover the regular activities of the association during the past year, so I will try to confine my report to matters of current events that not only affect our industry but the entire nation as well.

On Nov. 30, 1950, 90 representatives of agriculture, industry and labor were called to Washington, D. C., by Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Security Resources Board, for an orientation conference. The purpose of that meeting was to present to this group the grave national and international situation. The meeting began at 10 a. m. and concluded at 3:15 p. m. During that time George C. Marshall, secretary of defense, spoke to us on national defense; Paul H. Nitze, director of policy planning staff, Department of State, talked about the international political situation. The international military situation was very ably covered by Lieutenant General A. M. Gruenthaler, deputy chief of staff, U. S. Army. Since that meeting General Gruenthaler has been selected by General Eisenhower as his chief of staff of the new international army. Problems related to national defense were covered by Robert A. Lovett, deputy secretary of defense. Also present and addressing the assemblage was Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, assistant secretary of defense in charge of manpower.

Long Period of Tension

I will not go into lengthy detail on information given to this group at that time, but will try briefly to outline a few things that we were told at this conference. The main theme used by all of the speakers was the fact that we were in for a long period of tension and we must gear ourselves to it, forgetting the hope that it may be only short-lived. The present program now being followed is that of partial mobilization, which means that we can continue our civilian production at as near the present level

The President's Address

In the Long Period of War Tension Production, Not Control, Is the Answer

as is possible and at the same time increase our production to take care of the present military needs.

In short, where we now have one production line we will be setting up two, and, in the event that we have time to follow this program through we can build our military forces without too badly disrupting the economy of the nation. The reason that we are not under a full mobilization program at present is because should we embark on a full mobilization program it not only would cause great confusion and waste of money and manpower but we would build up our military strength to a high peak, and the tendency of the American people might well be, as it has been in the past, to economize on our military expenditures; and, should that happen and we again start to disarm as we did shortly following World War II, we probably could never again build those military forces back to a strength great enough to resist any future aggressor.

Shift to Preparedness

Under the program which I have tried to outline above, we can shift gradually from the normal production line to the war production line and do it as fast as the economy will permit and without danger of the relapses in preparedness to which I have called attention. We do not want to shift into full mobilization unless forced by attack on us. In the past five years the United States has dropped from the most powerful military force the world has ever seen to a pitifully inadequate military position, and the American people have no one to blame but themselves for this situation. Shortly after World War II every one of us were demanding of our government that we demobilize, partly for the sake of economy.

I have been haunted recently by a picture that was widely printed in all of the newspapers, of General Eisenhower cornered in a room of our national capitol by a group of mothers who were demanding that their sons be sent home. I do not believe that in any of the major battles in Europe General Eisenhower directed did he have a more harassed look on his face. I believe that that picture well portrayed all the rest of us who were shaking our fingers under our government's nose demanding that we demobilize.

As an illustration of how fast we went from practically nothing to this full military strength during the last war, General Marshall told us that when he took over as chief of staff of the U. S. Army he had only 15 super-fortresses and that shortly before he resigned as

chief of staff he signed an order authorizing the destruction of 2,300 super-fortresses. The Russians, on the other hand, have been following a military program the complete reverse of our own. They have been under full mobilization for three years and now have 175 complete divisions and an untold number of tanks and planes. It was stated in most national newspapers just a few days ago that should the Russians de-

The camera man on the job. (Identifications are left-to-right.)

1. Mrs. John Davenport, Espanola, N. M.; Fred Fritz, former Arizona president, Clifton, executive committeeman of the National, and Mr. Davenport.

2. Clarence Gardner, past president, Wyo. association, Thermopolis, Wyo.; Allison Johnson, Nebr. association secretary, Alliance; Mrs. Gardner; American National Fieldman Russel Thorp; Russell Weeks, former Nevada president, Wells.

3. Mrs. C. S. Radebaugh, Orlando, Fla., wife of that state association president; Mrs. Francis Roberts, Wauchula, Fla.; Mrs. W. B. Barron, LaBelle, Fla.; Mrs. Geo. H. Kempfer, Deer Park, Fla. The ladies are admiring some plant life being pointed out by the American National president, Loren Bamert of Lone, Calif.

4. W. J. Dancer, Dewey, Okla., ANLSA executive committeeman; Wayne Rowe, a fellow-Oklahoman, from Lawton; Royal B. Wooley, Jacobs Lake, Ariz.

5. Executive Committeeman E. C. Robbins, Belvidere, Kan.; Former Oregon President O. D. Hotchkiss, Burns, doing a little "missionary work" for the Red Bluff Bull Sale.

6. Sam McKelvie, Valentine, Nebr., an executive committeeman, ANLSA, and former Nebraska governor; Mrs. Gladys Cooper, Tipton, Calif.; Executive Committeeman John Sutton, Agar, S. D., S. D. association president; Mrs. Sutton; Mrs. Ernest Ham and Mr. Ham, Piedmont, S. D. (Mr. Ham is also a committeeman and past S. D. president.)

7. Young people were much in evidence. This sextet includes: John W. Cooper, Wagoner, Ariz., president of his state's junior association; Henrietta Huffman, North Platte, Nebr., secretary, Junior American National; Rex G. Messersmith, second vice-president of National Juniors, Alliance, Nebr.; Mrs. E. A. Browning, Wilcox, Ariz., Mrs. Velma S. Cooper, Wagoner, Ariz., and E. A. Browning, Junior president. (See February issue for new junior officers.)

8. Any coffee, tea? Mrs. Harris Miller, Albuquerque, N.M.; Mrs. Howard Sinclair, Sheridan, Wyo., wife of American National's public relations adviser; Mrs. Wallace Walton, Centerville, Utah; Mrs. Eugene H. Hall, Raymond, Ida.; Mrs. John Hanson, Bowman, N. D., wife of the N. D. association president.



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Resolutions Adopted

THE resolutions adopted by members of the American National in convention at San Francisco were fittingly direct and concise, dealing with their own specific problems as affected by a time of general crisis. These:

(1) Pledged the cattlemen of the nation to wholehearted support of the government in the national emergency;

(2) Vigorously opposed controls, rationing and subsidies in connection with meat, as a peril to production and initiative;

(3) Urged that federal meat inspection be maintained on the present basis so that the present high standards would not suffer by domination of a packer-paid fee program;

(4) Asked that Strain 19 Bang's vaccine be packed in multiple doses;

(5) Urged that Congress not permit lowering of tariffs on any commodity to a point that might endanger American labor, industry or agriculture;

(6) Strongly endorsed the provisions for proper use of the public grazing lands

as proposed by the Stockmen's Grazing Committee;

(7) Pledged support to the work of, and commended, the National Live Stock Tax Committee;

(8) Approved a voluntary program of calfhood vaccination against Bang's disease, and requested acceptance for shipment, interstate, of calves vaccinated under the plan, without test, to 30 months of age;

(9) Praised the activities of the National Live Stock and Meat Board;

(10) Expressed appreciation to the American Meat Institute for the cooperation given the producer as a member of the meat team;

(11) Voiced the sorrow of the association at the loss of members who had passed on during the year;

(12) Voted the gratitude of the delegates for the convention, hosted by the California Cattlemen's Association and the Nevada State Cattle Association;

(13) Called for the utmost economy in government operations, with the elimination of all unnecessary services and ex-

penses. This resolution was introduced from the floor by Past President Hubbard Russell of Maricopa, Calif., and was adopted by acclamation.

The convention approved a report by the forest committee okaying proposed Forest Service regulations on legalized advisory boards, asking that procedural recommendations be filed by local associations involved before Feb. 15. Congress was asked to aid in holding up additional Forest Service cuts until the Granger law for setting up the legalized advisory boards is activated.

The association's opposition to controls and subsidies as they might apply to meat was based on the experiences of World War II, when illegal slaughtering of meat animals created black markets, denuded meat counters and resulted in great losses of needed fats, gelatine, hides and other pharmaceutical-making by-products, as well as the food supply itself.

cide to attack in Europe they could reach the English Channel within three weeks. Apparently the Russians' fear of our supply of the A-bomb and our ability to deliver it is all that is keeping them from attacking at the present time.

Few perhaps have realized just how critical the situation is. Until very recently our government has not been very frank in its publicity and I, for one, until this trip to Washington, certainly was not well informed.

The Price Problem

In all that is now being done to gear ourselves to war or semi-war economy, the thing that is of most direct concern to the cattle industry today is the matter of price controls or rationing of its product.

You all know what happened in World War II in this regard. We had price control. We had rationing. The record shows that as a result large quantities of meat were diverted from the regular channels of trade to the black market, and while ceiling prices were low I believe it cannot be denied that consumers actually paid more for their meat, including the large amount bought in the black market, than they would have paid in a free economy. Furthermore, there was the added risk of much meat being slaughtered in unsanitary surroundings, no inspection of any kind, and the loss, due to such slaughtering, of hides and glands needed in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, so that at the end of World War II there was an acute shortage of insulin and other such products.

We are not seeking special favors for the livestock industry today when we oppose price ceilings on livestock and meats. There is no assurance today that

the authorities can do a better job of policing price controls now than they did then. More important than anything I have mentioned is the fact that production must be kept high, and the uncertainties of price controls tend to hamper production. As I have stated previously, we have been told that we are in for a long period of tension and that the first requirement we must meet is to increase production all along the line. We stand on the principle that the only permanent cure for high prices of meat or any other product is to increase the production thereof and put supply in reasonable balance with demand.

Manpower on the Ranch

That brings me to another point which is looming up as of major concern to the ranch operator. In the past few weeks reports have been reaching us that as the demands for selective service quotas increase the local boards around the country are adopting the policy of no deferment of eligible young men em-

ployed on the ranches. I call your attention to the fact that the potential of production for a ranch worker is tremendous compared with almost any other type of labor. We urge that the Selective Service should re-examine its policy with regard to ranch workers and leave enough key men available for this important task.

We all recognize the need of doing everything possible to curb inflation. We believe that increased production is the best answer to the problem, but it is not the only one. Increased taxation to the point that we come as near as possible to a pay-as-you-go basis will siphon off a lot of the present purchasing power and help to keep things in line.

Unnecessary Spending

There is another policy which the cattlemen have repeatedly urged should be followed during the post-war years, and that is the policy of reducing or cutting out entirely unnecessary governmental expenditures. Until now there has been

At the secretaries' breakfast: (L. to r.) Catherine Cundiff, asst. secy., Arizona Cattle Growers; Mrs. Myrtle A. Black, ANCA office mgr., Denver; Mrs. J. M. Keith, secy., Arizona Cattle Growers; Geo. W. Robinson, Merced, Calif.; Ada Melvin, secretary to F. E. Mollin, Denver; Kenneth A. Waggon, O'Neals, Calif.; Gwen Leitzinger, asst. secy., Colorado Cattlemen.



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scant recognition of widespread demand for curtailment along this line. We can no longer temporize. The manpower of this nation must be employed where it will do the most good, and I am sure you will all agree that there are many government services that can be dispensed with, as will be pointed out to you by Ex-Governor Miller of Wyoming. He has made a careful study of this whole situation and you will be startled at some of the things he will tell you.

The cattlemen have always taken pride in the fact that they have consistently opposed subsidies, but at the same time many of them have been taking a subsidy in the form of range conservation programs. This association just a few years ago in convention passed a resolution asking that all range conservation payments be discontinued. If we really meant what we said in that resolution, then for God's sake let's stop taking these payments, for we ourselves are helping to perpetuate this program by participating in it. I feel that the cattlemen themselves, being true conservationists, will continue to improve their ranges without such a subsidy being offered.

Let's all tighten our belts, keep our hands out of the U. S. Treasury, and see to it that our tax dollar goes just as far as possible to meet the urgent needs of today.

As the critical situation which I have tried to describe to you has developed, uneasiness among our members has increased as to what lies ahead for the cattle industry. I do not need to say that the situation today is a most confused one and a program which you might devise today for the industry to follow can be entirely outdated tomorrow.

Inter-Industry Conference Group

We have tried to meet this unusual situation through the forming of a livestock conference group with representatives from all segments of the livestock-producing industry. This group has held three meetings in Chicago to discuss what steps best can be taken to help our government in this emergency and to plan increased production to that end. This committee stands subject to call at a moment's notice. I am citing this to

(Continued on Page 23)



SECRETARY MOLLIN

NINETEEN-FIFTY WAS A VERY busy year for the American National. The growth of the association itself and the broader activities made necessary by the fast-moving course of events affecting the livestock industry have kept the officers and various committees very much on the go throughout the year.

BEEF GRADING. You will recall that at the Miami convention a resolution was adopted favoring a change in the federal beef grades to the end that there should be a place in the sun for the top part of the "commercial" grade then buried in that grade with an entirely different class of meat in the lower part thereof, and also to the end of bringing the beef grades into line with the developments in the past generation relative to the change in type of ani-

This picture like the one on Page 12 was taken at the secretaries' breakfast. From left to right, are Allison Johnson, secretary of the Nebraska association, Alliance; Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin of the National, Denver; J. Edgar Dick, California secretary; J. M. Conover, Ferron, Utah; W. M. Rasmussen, South Dakota secretary, Rapid City; Dorman Turner, Oregon secretary, Burns; Robert Hanesworth, secretary of the Wyoming Stock Growers; Odd Osteroos, North Dakota secretary, Bismarck; Peter Dacres, Colfax, Wash.; Russell Thorp, American National fieldman; Horace Hening, New Mexico secretary, Albuquerque.

Secretary's Report

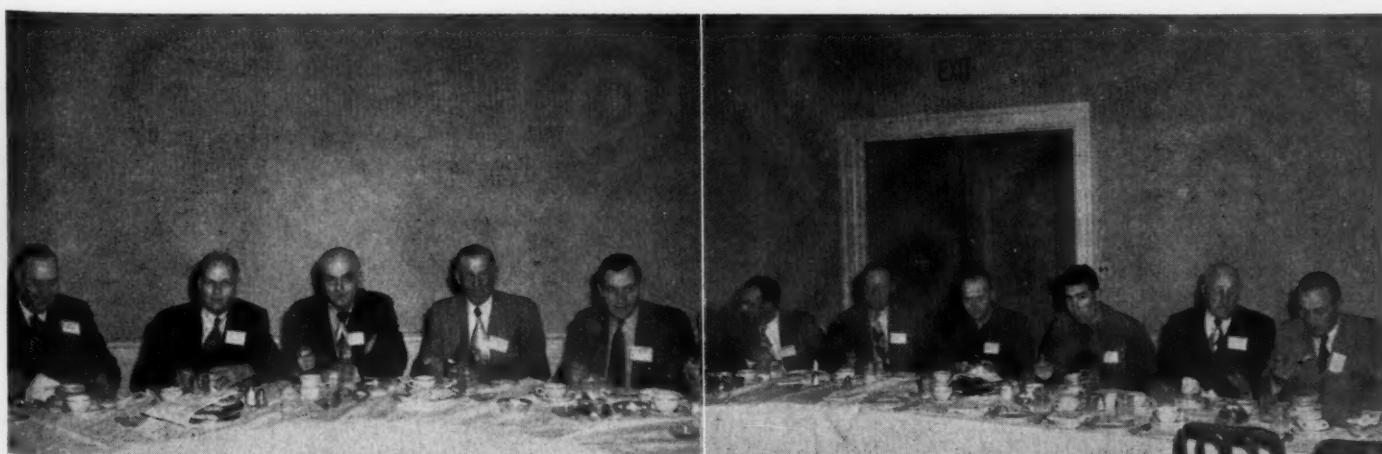
mals produced and the change in the demand from consumer under which lighter cuts are much more in favor.

We called a meeting of the Cattle and Beef Industry Committee in Chicago late in March and formulated the program which finally was accepted by the secretary on Dec. 29. A hearing was held in Chicago late in June at which all parties had an opportunity to present their views. We believe the solution of this matter will work out to the advantage of all segments of the livestock industry and of the consumer as well.

BRANNAN FARM PLAN. A year ago when we met at Miami the Brannan farm program was a hot subject. It was pressed rather strenuously by the administration for approximately six months thereafter and then it was suddenly discovered that it was a political liability and it was dropped like a hot potato. We do not believe there is any danger under present conditions of a revival of this program.

EXCISE TAXES. Some of the excise taxes which have been in effect since World War II have borne heavily on the livestock producer and feeder. We had great hopes early in the year that there would be a substantial reduction in these taxes but the adverse turn of events in Korea made it impossible to enact into law the pending bills for such reduction. Now it appears that the next step will be increases not only in excise taxes but all along the line.

CAPITAL GAINS. Chairman Boice of the National Live Stock Tax Committee reported to the Executive Committee on the work of the committee during the last year fighting to preserve the capital gains setup as it applies to livestock under Section 117(j) of the federal code. A great deal of work was necessary to hold things in status quo during the past year. It appears almost certain that the capital gains item will be under attack again in the new Congress. It may be this year that the effort will be more in the nature of increasing the 25 per cent maximum capital gains tax rather than in otherwise altering the present code. The National Live Stock Tax Committee



will have its work cut out for the coming year and a meeting of that committee will be held during this convention to develop its policy for the coming session of Congress.

MEXICAN CANNED BEEF. It was announced recently by the Bureau of Animal Industry that Mexican canned beef is now eligible for import into this country, the facilities for processing and canning under proper sanitary conditions having been improved to the extent necessary to open our markets to this product. This development has no bearing whatsoever on the quarantine maintained at the border against imports of live animals or dressed meats from Mexico.

FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION. The Bureau of Animal Industry last spring proposed a lowering of its standards for federal meat inspection which would permit packers not engaged in interstate commerce to apply for and receive federal meat inspection on a fee basis. A new effort to put this over is now being made. Undoubtedly this would result in the building of another huge federal bureau but certainly it has nothing to recommend it either to the livestock industry or to the public. The federal meat inspection service has been maintained for some 40-odd years as a public health service paid for by the federal government except in one recent year when the appropriation committees of Congress managed to pass the buck back to the industry. We do not believe the federal service covering interstate meat inspection could be maintained as a public health service paid for by the government if at the same time the same bureau were conducting meat inspections for other packers on a fee basis. We strenuously oppose putting the federal meat inspection on a fee basis because



Threesomes seemed popular at San Francisco. Here are a few such groups giving the situation a once-over-lightly, conversationally.

1. (L. to r.) Dave Snedden, Bakersfield, former president of California Cattlemen; Floyd Lee, San Mateo, N. M., executive committeeman; Jules E. Villard, Delano, Calif.

2. Wm. E. Fancher, Tonasket, Wash., committeeman; R. L. Rutter, Jr., Ellensburg, president of Washington Cattlemen; Lloyd Sasse, Riverside, Wash.

3. Dr. C. R. Watson, Mitchell, former Nebraska association president; Mrs. Mose Trego, Nebraska CowBelle leader, Sutherland, and Mr. Trego.

4. Mrs. John Guthrie, Porterville, Calif., wife of a former CCA head; Mrs. Sheldon Potter, San Francisco; Mrs. Fred Dressler, Gardnerville, wife of the Nevada State Cattle Association president.

5. J. M. Cartwright of Phoenix, Ariz., with William Grounds of Kingman, Ariz., whose father and mother were married in Palace Hotel in 1876.

6. Loy McDaniel, Washington's "Cattleman of the Year"; W. G. Scholz, Riverside, Wash.; Fred N. Wittig, Mansfield, Wash.



the packers then would be in the position of paying the inspectors who inspect their own product; at the same time it would take the meat inspection bureau out from under the control of the appropriations committees of Congress. We think a strong resolution should be adopted opposing this proposal and that it should be immediately wired to the BAI.

FOREST SERVICE. There have been numerous developments during the past year with regard to the Forest Service, most of them, I am sorry to say, bad, as far as the forest permittees are concerned. On Jan. 20, the Forest Advisory Council, originally called the Board of Review, held its first hearing at which we presented two problems, one dealing with transfer cuts and the other with trespass. The board rejected the plea of the industry for an end to transfer cuts as such. The board's report on the trespass matter has been in the hands of the Forest Service for more than a month now and so far the livestock industry has not been informed as to the nature of its report.

The National Advisory Board of Appeals, which was appointed just about the time of the hearing referred to above, has rendered several decisions recently and, as far as we know, all of them have upheld the Forest Service. It begins to appear that the board is using a whitewash brush to good advantage for the benefit of the Forest Service, as many people predicted at the time it was formed. I have to admit that I was one of those who hoped that the board would be independent and that it would afford some relief to the forest permittees.

The policy of continued cuts, supposedly for protection, seems to be continuing and is being extended to other areas of the forest reserves other than those that have been the main battle front in the past two or three years. As a result of this unsound policy, forest fires are increasing and it seems definitely to indicate that the Forest Service would rather see this grass burned up than to allow livestock to eat it. The same error is being made in the intermountain region with regard to this matter as was made years ago on the Pacific Coast with regard to brush burning, and the result is bound to be the same.

GRANGER BILL. The Granger bill which was pending at the time of our meeting in Miami became law in Apr. 1950. It included three amendments which were added at our request—one, setting up local advisory boards; another, granting authority for the issuance of 10-year permits, and a third, setting a definite standard for the amount of money to be used for range improvement work when

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appropriated by Congress. The amendments are all right so far as they go. At least they are a start on basic law giving recognition to the grazing use of forests for livestock.

HOOVER COMMISSION REPORT. During the year two task forces traveled through the West at the request of the President under the direction of the Bureau of the Budget to make a study of the proposal for a consolidation of the federal land bureaus. In order to be prepared for an order on consolidation, the American National and the National

(Continued on Page 23)

More of the delegates at San Francisco:

1. (L. to r.) J. Sheldon Potter of San Francisco, an executive committeeman of the American National and chairman of the convention committee, with Walter C. Hanna of San Antonio, N. M.
2. W. R. Chapline, chief of range research section, Forest Service, Washington, D. C., and Wilbur (Bill) Dennis, Ducor, Calif.
3. John Babbitt of Flagstaff, Ariz., president of the Arizona Cattle Growers, and Mixon Bankston, Dry Prong, La., president of his state association.
4. Jesse Harper, member of the executive committee from Sitka, Kan.; Paul Thompson, Terre Haute, Ind.; James F. Harper (son of Jesse Harper), Sherman Oaks, Calif.
5. L. H. Beechinor, Fresno, Calif.; A. Earl Moore, Willows, Calif.; W. F. Holmes, Jr., Winnemucca, Nev.; H. A. Orrison, Visalia, Calif.; Maurice Smith, Phoenix, Ariz.; J. A. White, Jr., San Francisco.
6. Henry P. Hansen, executive committeeman, North Platte, Nebr.; Max Cohn, Lava Hot Springs, Ida.; Milford Vaught, Bruneau, Ida.
7. J. Alton Lambre, Natchitoches, La.; J. H. Williams, Natchitoches, La.; Noah Ward, Baton Rouge, La.; Russel C. Larson, Kimberly, Ida.





LESLIE A. MILLER

LESLIE A. MILLER, FORMER GOVERNOR of Wyoming and chairman of the Natural Resources Task Force of the Hoover Commission, told the American National conclave that reorganization of the federal bureau setup is just as vital today, perhaps more so, than it was a year ago. We cannot waste any of our resources in the emergency with which we are dealing, and the government is wasteful, Mr. Miller declared.

Directing his remarks largely to subjects of direct interest to stockmen, Mr. Miller pointed to the waste in overlapping and duplications in administrative affairs. He dwelt at length on the situation wherein the Forest Service, in the Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Land Management, in the Department of the Interior, each administers timber and grazing lands. Frequently the same stock raiser will have permits to graze on the national forests and leases to graze on the public domain. He has to deal with two separate agencies whose rules and regulations differ and who have little if anything in common in their approach to the fees they charge. Such a stockman, said Mr. Miller, if he needs to appeal to the regional administrators of the two agencies, sometimes finds that the regional offices are 600 miles apart, citing Billings, Mont., and Denver, Colo., as examples.

Conflicting jurisdictions in water resource development also need attention. Mr. Miller said that no less than seven bureaus are concerned with water controls—the Bureau of Reclamation, Federal Power Commission, State Department, Army Engineers, Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and Soil Conservation Service. He cited as an example of how some of these agencies sometimes undertake to infringe upon states' rights the present pressure being brought by the Bureau of Reclamation to limit the number of stock reservoirs which may be built in Wyoming. That state entered into an interstate compact with South Dakota by the terms of which Wyoming, claiming ownership of water which rises within her borders, maintained the right of her stockmen to build any number of dams necessary for their grazing needs. South Dakota agreed, and now the bureau wants Congress to refuse approval of the com-

Defense? Yes—And Government Reorganization, Too

pact unless and until Wyoming agrees to put a limitation on the number of these small reservoirs, claiming it might act to deplete to some extent the waters which otherwise will go down to fill the big reservoirs being built and planned in the Missouri River Basin.

The speaker called for militant action by the stockmen and all other citizens to compel Congress to give further support to the recommendations of the Hoover Commission. While good progress has been made, much of the big work remains to be done. Nothing whatever has been accomplished in the field of natural resource administration. Con-

gress has done little also to cut down the huge numbers of federal employees. Every bureau is busy in efforts to make out that its activities are primarily in the interest of national defense. Many of them, Mr. Miller declared, could dispense with the services of thousands of able-bodied men and the welfare of the country would not be endangered. In fact, if these men could be siphoned off into defense plants, many perhaps into the armed forces, they would there make vastly greater contributions than is the case where they are involved in uneconomic and wasteful practices which have infiltrated many government offices.

A Program Of Meat Abundance

(C. B. Watson, of DeKalb, Ill., is president of the Corn Belt Live Stock Feeders Association. The following is taken from his convention speech.)

ON THE THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, the secretary of our association and myself held a conference with Mr. Ralph Helstein, president of the C. I. O. Packinghouse Workers Union. At that conference Mr. Helstein said that his union was opposed to price controls on meat and livestock because they recognized that ceilings would bring about shortages which would not only reduce the amount of meat available for their members to eat but would reduce labor for them in the packinghouses. Nevertheless, he said, if prices kept on advancing, he believed that political expediency would force price controls and meat would be one of the first agricultural commodities to feel that action.

It is perfectly obvious that there is a meat shortage—beef in particular. The fact that the price has been advancing during the past three months despite a goodly increase in available supplies and despite the fact that beef prices are about 140 per cent of parity, proves the point. But instead of asking consumers to reduce demand, the only action taken by the political authorities as a political expedient is to put on price controls.

We hear loud complaints from consumers' groups, and particularly from labor unions, that they are being priced out of the market. Consumers will never be priced out of the market. Every pound slaughtered is consumed or used in some manner. The packers and the retailers either sell it or smell it—and neither of them likes the smell of stale meat. So a price is put on it that will move it into consumption and consumers have been taking into consumption more meat than ever before produced.

If the hours of labor in the factories are extended and if more housewives or more girls from the offices or the colleges go into the factories and work the long hours, then there will be a tendency for consumption to expand rather than to contract. Instead of taking steps, however, to expand the production, the authorities are taking steps to decrease that production.

Under prevailing conditions, I think we must take it for granted that livestock and meat will be placed under controls in the very near future. And regardless of the warnings of producers of livestock that controls will bring shortages in supplies, the evidence seems to point toward the control of the industry. Unless a way can be found to bring range cattle into the Corn Belt for a feeding period of from 100 to 250 days, there will be a considerable shrinkage in the tonnage of beef produced in the United States.

Every steer or heifer now slaughtered because the packer can get the U. S. Good grade stamped on it, where formerly it went to the Corn Belt feedlots for the addition of 150 to 500 pounds of meat, will add to that shortage. And as the shortage increases, more and more of the range cattle will go to slaughter pens, instead of to the feedlots, just as they did during World War II. The only difference between a slaughter steer and a feeder steer is that the packer buys one, the farmer buys another. But the moment the packer buys that steer, its increased production of meat is stopped.

With the reduction of meat because of packers being able to pay more for the steers or heifers than can the Corn Belt feeders under a fixed price ceiling, then the next step will be for the packers to slaughter calves just as they did

during World War II. And the cumulative result will be another meat shortage just as there was in 1945 and 1946.

We in the Corn Belt are going to try to beat this situation ourselves in spite of political expediency. We rather expect that if there is no more outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, then the bars will be let down to the entry of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 head of feeder cattle this summer and fall. That will help. And remembering that the longest period of quarantine in the United States was for 18 months, we will accept the decision of the authorities when that quarantine is lifted.

We are also campaigning to get milk cows bred to beef bulls for all calves except those desired to be retained for milk or reproduction purposes. There are more milk cows in the country (and particularly through the Corn Belt and the eastern states), than there are beef-type cows. We see this as a potential source of supply for a vast quantity of beef.

We are also making a survey, county by county, through the livestock feeders associations, looking toward an expansion of beef calf production, particularly on the land where the hills are so steep that cultivation would be an invitation to bad soil erosion, but land will grow Lespedeza, bird's foot trefoil, brome or alfalfa which will produce 400 to 600 pounds of additional beef per animal during a spring, summer and fall of grazing. In other words, we are concentrating to beat this meat situation ourselves because our farms need the livestock feeding to maintain their soil fertility and utilize the grains and roughages grown, and we do not care to see consumers of this country driven to a grain and roughage diet.



DR. KRICK

"PRODUCTION OF LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES COULD BE AUGMENTED BY AT LEAST 50 PER CENT," according to Dr. Irving P. Krick of Sacramento, Calif., and "Grain production could be increased by a like amount." The speaker, president of the Water Resources

Man-Made Weather

Development Corporation, was describing to members of the American National in convention at San Francisco the extent to which his company had succeeded in increasing rainfall in Washington, Oregon, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. He explained that the science has advanced to a point which would permit the country to operate on a complete war-emergency basis without food shortages. In New Mexico last year, said Dr. Krick, his firm in 30 days turned drouth-brown stock ranges in New Mexico grass-green. Similar cases were cited in various other parts of the country, where Dr. Krick stated benefits mounted into multi-million-dollar valuations. "Not one of these projects has failed," he pointed out; "and all contracts have been renewed on a long-term basis."

The Foreign Meat Situation

Remarks before the American National meeting by Floyd E. Davis are herewith summarized. Mr. Davis is head of the livestock and wool division of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA.

THE AFFAIRS OF THIS COUNTRY are being greatly influenced by international events and your leaders are understandably interested in wishing to bring to you information from abroad relating to your industry.

Britain was the first great nation to experience the need for imported meat. That market goes back to the industrial development that prospered in the 19th century. Great Britain brought a regular diet of reasonably priced meat to its growing industrial population by opening its ports to the surplus of animal food, first from Europe and then from Australia and the Americas. By 1890 approximately 90 per cent of British beef imports and 70 per cent of live cattle imports were from the United States. After the turn of the century less meat became available from the U. S. and with the perfection of refrigerator ships Argentina gradually became the principal source of beef for the expanded British market. By 1900 the British were importing 47 per cent of their beef and veal supplies, 40 per cent of their pig meat supplies and 45 per cent of their lamb and mutton supplies. As British agriculture was permitted to deteriorate in the period between the two world wars, the proportion of foreign meats increased still further.

By the start of World War II the United Kingdom had become very much dependent upon foreign supplies of meats. Argentina had become the principal source by 1938. In the past 12

years, however, that source too has begun to dwindle.

In 1949, the latest year of full record, the British consumed 94 pounds of meat per person, compared with 124 pounds in the pre-war period. This means that the supply was around 1.6 billion pounds less than the average quantity available in the 1934-38 period. Approximately one-half of this short-fall is accounted for in deficiency in home output in terms of pre-war, but the other half is accounted for by the reduction in supplies from South America, mainly Argentina. The United Kingdom government has encouraged production of meat in the British Isles. Such a program requires appreciable imports of feed grains. With non-dollar sources of feed grains limited, the U.K. has turned to Russia for appreciable quantities. Certainly the loss in supplies of both meat and feed grains from the Western Hemisphere and the potential market for the industrial goods of Great Britain in eastern Europe cannot be overlooked as economic factors in world affairs.

Australia and New Zealand are the only two countries currently shipping more meat to the United Kingdom than during the pre-war period. (Denmark and Canada have decreased their exports.) However, increased supplies from these countries will not bulk large in reducing the short-fall in British meat supplies.

The situation in Uruguay with respect to meat production and consumption shows considerable similarity to that in Argentina. There has been some upturn in production but domestic consumption has been high.

In appraising probable trends in livestock numbers and meat production over the years immediately ahead, the im-

Neckyoke Jones Says:

About 1,500 cowfolks polkeyed, et steak an' ice cream in orange peels in the shadder of Knob Hill in ol' San Francisco; cussed govimint spendin'-an' watched a string of high kickin' fillies do some reel fancy dancin' at the bankwet.

There was a lot of resolutin' an' some yawin'-but no eye gougin' or pistol whippin'-an' the resolutions slipped through slicker'n a greased chipmunk through a knothole.

Seen lots of familyer faces. The CowBelles was all there, comin' from hither an' yon an' back to hither again—so the wingding was complete an' satisfyin'.

There was some mighty fine young blood cowfolks there; fine boys an' girls—and the old folks don't need to worry too much when you see them kind gettin' about old enough to take over.

Nex' year we'll see you all deep in the heart of Texas!—FHS.

pact of the current high level of wool prices should not be overlooked. Sheep will compete favorably for land and labor and the output of beef will do well to hold its own.

Of current interest is the present impasse between the United Kingdom and the Argentine government over the price at which shipments of meat should be invoiced. Shipments were suspended on July 21 and virtually no meat has moved to the U.K. from Argentina since that time. The value of currencies as well as the absolute level of prices enter into the disagreement.

The production of canned meats for which there has been a strong demand in the United States has assisted some in finding an outlet for meat. Shipments to the U.S. were large in 1950. The uncertain supply of tin plate for canning

operations has been a deterrent in the quantity that could be packed. All the surplus Argentine meat moved to the U. S. in the form of canned meats could amount to only about 5 pounds per person here. This is almost within range of our annual fluctuations in meat supply. The real and honest barrier to the movement of fresh or frozen meat into the United States from Argentina (is) the sanitary problem. In recent years Argentine officials have striven to have our restrictions applied upon a geographical area basis rather than upon a political area. In other words, they have sought to prove the non-existence of foot-and-mouth disease in certain well defined geographical areas and to have our regulations interpreted to permit entry from such areas. (The effort has again proved unsuccessful.)

tion and educate her about meat. Step No. 2 would be to learn more about her preferences and her problems in connection with meat. Step No. 3 would be to make a greater effort to produce the amount and the kind of meat she prefers.

In connection with step No. 1, education of the buyer, a great deal has been done, particularly by the National Live Stock and Meat Board, in the dissemination of accurate information. I believe government grading has also contributed greatly in giving more accurate information to the retail buyer of meat.

With regard to step No. 2, I believe we know what most customers prefer. But do we know as well as we should all the problems the buyer of meat encounters? I think not. However, this meeting and the 53 that preceded it testify to the fact that we are trying to educate ourselves.

It is when we get to step No. 3 that I believe we could do a great deal better, and this is in connection with the production of cattle that make the kind of meat our customers prefer. A great many of the cattle we slaughter every week must be sold on price. Of course we do slaughter a great many cows, residue dairy cows and range cows which are strictly a by-product and are intended only for processing and should never find their way into the meat counter. However, many of these cattle of lower quality are simply misfits, raised at it were, by accident by people who are only half on purpose in their intention to be in the cattle business.

What a great economic waste could be avoided if better breeding and management principles could be applied in this fringe area. What a great service would be performed if these half-on-purpose operators could be reached and encouraged to become really on purpose. How much more pleasure they would acquire in the operation of their particular businesses.

Many of our problems in connection with law violations such as black market, brand irregularities, sanitation problems, etc., are born and bred in this fringe area. Bad ethics applied in this area, because of the intensely competitive nature of our industry, tend to lower the standards of the whole. I think of this fringe area as being a vertical one. By that I mean it cuts across all segments of our industry and exists in the breeding, the production, distribution, transportation and sales branches. Its only excuse for existence is the cheaper price.

Cattlemen and packers are traditionally individualists, but if ever there was a time when we should stand together certainly this must be it. Most of us readily recognize the challenge to our industry by the advent of another war. I wonder if we are equally cognizant of the challenge to our nation and our way of life. It seems to me as a nation we are also facing the test—the test to free versus controlled enterprise.



HENRY KRUSE

(The following is a briefed version of Henry Kruse's talk before the American National convention. He is president of the Seattle Packing Co.)

IT SEEMS TO ME THERE ARE three fundamental elements involved in the production of beef: One, the animal itself; two, nature's contribution—grass, water, feed, etc., and, three, man's directing influence.

It is man's directing influence that I want to emphasize. The animal itself has been with us since history began. It is true the animal has changed from its earliest forms, but in essence it is still the same animal. It still walks on four legs, eats very much the same feeds when available, and responds, I am sure, just as it did in the very earliest times of its existence. Nature's environment also continues to be very much the same. Water becomes plentiful or short with the seasons. Grasses grow very much as they did then. The seasons follow one another and subject the beef animals to very much the same conditions.

However, when we come to the third element—man's directing influence—we find great changes. In pre-historic times when nomads first began following their herds, man acquired his taste

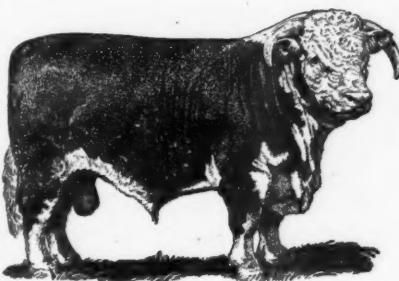
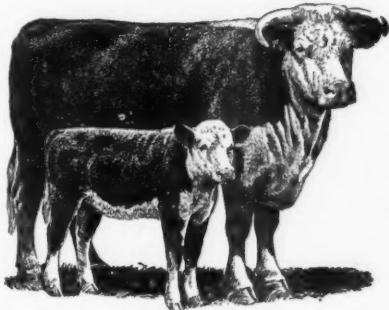
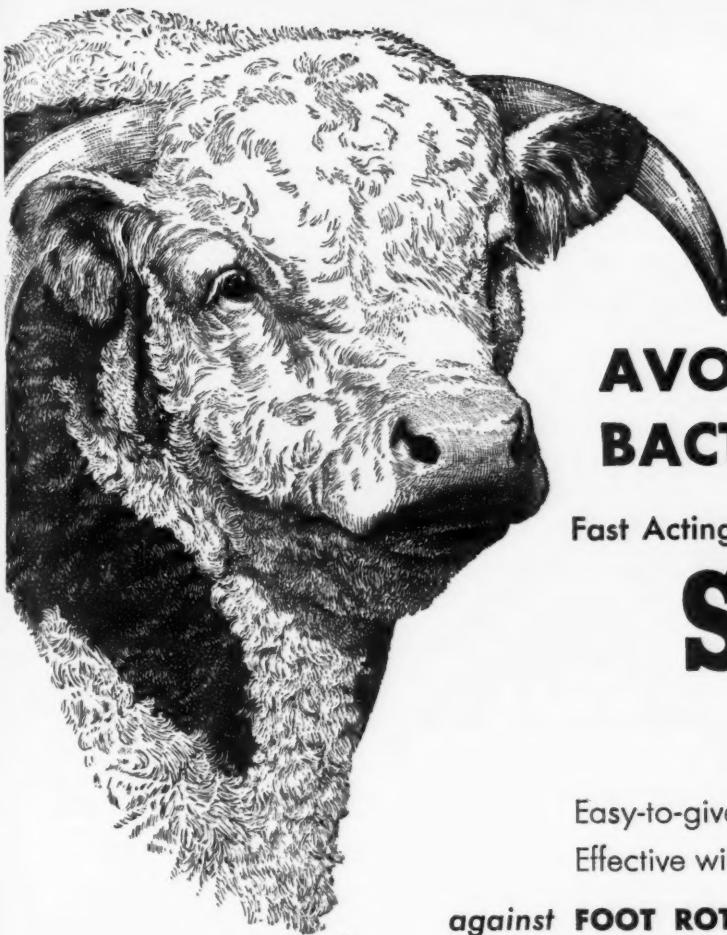
Preview of the 1955 Beef Animal

for domesticated meat. He also acquired a taste for milk; then learned to use the animal for draft purposes to augment his own power.

From those early activities of man in connection with cattle to the highly specialized breeding and scientific production methods is a long, arduous road. Who can count the lives that have been devoted to each step in the improvement of the beef animal? What cattleman thinks that the job has been done and the ultimate achieved? I am sure every man will agree with me that we have only started.

I am also sure that when most of you saw my title, "The Beef Animal of 1955," you immediately had visions of a packer's dream of a beef animal with only a short loin and a rib and a round—no waste, no fat, no bone, no gristle. It is true that the consuming demand is for the choice cuts and they therefore bring higher prices, so it is assumed that we would like to have as much of the carcass in the higher priced cuts as it possible. I, for one, am mighty glad that we are not able to accomplish this. I think we would get mighty tired of meat if we could have only steaks. I think one of the reasons that the meat industry enjoys a great unsatisfied demand for meat is that there is an endless variety of ways that meat may be prepared, and if there is anything we should be thankful for it is that the American public will eat all the meat it can afford to buy. Since the human stomach will contain but 42 ounces when filled, it can take no more, and since the number of dollars is also limited, it behooves the meat industry to see that prices are within reach.

How can we better serve the customer? It seems to me step No. 1 would be to furnish her with accurate information



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T. A. CONNORS

T. A. Connors, national director of meat operations for the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, Chicago, had planned to discuss the enlarging and increasing consumer demand for beef but in view of the unfortunate state of the world's affairs, he turned his attention to the broader challenges facing the meat industry.

TO THOSE OF US ENGAGED IN
any legitimate branch of the meat business in the last war, the black market on meats is still a hideous nightmare. We, like you, do not want a repetition of that scandal.

It was the legitimate packer who found his normal cattle supplies diverted to the black market. It was the legitimate retailer, depending on his supplies from these same packers who found his meat tonnage seriously curtailed. During the war there were many weeks when our company's total supplies did not exceed 3 per cent of normal supply.

The President has proclaimed a national emergency. He has requested all segments of our economy to support the present defense effort. I know I speak for you, as well as for my own company, when I say all of us are prepared to do just that.

The job all of us will be called upon to do will not be easy. Under partial or total mobilization the pull will be long and hard—and the obstacles will be many. But this is not the time for pessimism or despair—nor does the situation warrant that sort of outlook. Our war

Selling the Meat

plants are still intact. Our ability to produce the sinews of war is unimpaired. Agriculture, too, is in excellent shape to meet the current challenge.

The cattle and meat industry is in good shape. Fortunately, we are in the midst of an increasing cattle production cycle. The fact that the industry is under "full steam" will make our job in this crisis much easier.

The people of this country are the best fed on earth. Last year (they) spent approximately 36 billion dollars for food—only 24 per cent of their disposable income, a much smaller percentage than citizens of other nations. Five and a half per cent of this money went for meat—as compared with 6.6 per cent in 1913. Our people didn't eat less meat; in fact, they consumed more. The answer lies in the increased efficiency of operation by both the packers and retailers of food despite higher labor costs. The livestock producer, too, has benefited from this increased efficiency. He has his county, state and the American National Live Stock Association, the Livestock and Meat Board, the American Meat Institute—all of them promoting beef and cattle with one goal in mind—to sell more beef. The producer now can choose to sell direct or through competent commission men, at centrally located stockyards, to the packer, feeder or the stockmen. On A & P meat sales alone, this increased efficiency has meant a saving of \$81,000,000 a year—money that the consumer spends on meat instead of

services and less efficient business operations. By far the largest part of it is returned ultimately to the livestock producer by the packer.

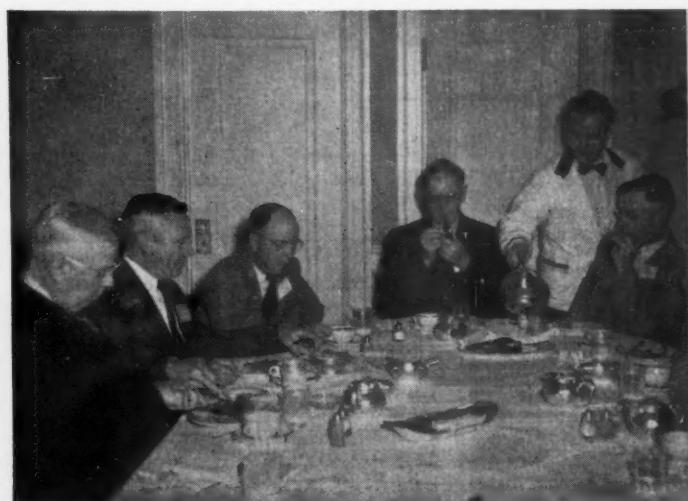
You cattlemen are familiar with the keen competition that prevails at market level between meats and other foods to obtain a larger share of the consumer's food dollar. A large, complete self-service meat market, when properly conducted, is the answer to those problems. It eliminates delays. The customer does the selecting. The weight, price per pound and total price are clearly marked; and there is greater variety. Self-service meats have passed the experimental stage in A & P. In two divisions over half our meat sales pass through these departments. The important thing is this: These markets have increased their share of the consumers' food dollar 4 per cent. However, such pioneering in better merchandising requires large investments in risk capital, from \$20,000 to \$30,000 to equip. Contrast this with small meat markets of 30 years ago where the equipment cost \$600.

Another help the meat producer is receiving from the retailer, that was practically unheard of 20 to 25 years ago, is the matter of advertising and promotion. In newspaper space alone last year the A & P spent \$2,450,000 exclusively on meats.

Most people admit that this increased efficiency and decreased cost of production and distribution has been of considerable benefit to the general economy. But there are some who feel this streamlining of business operations is a crime. I refer, of course, to the anti-trust lawyers in Washington whose peculiar philosophies and ideologies have resulted in a flood of anti-trust suits that seek to break up big business.

It is not the packer or the retailer that causes the market to fluctuate. It is the consumer demand. The extent of this demand is responsible for the prices that the producer, feeder, packer and retailer ultimately obtain for their product. Let us hope that some day the anti-trust lawyers in Washington will understand this simple, economic fact.

(L. to r.) Joe Reynolds, executive committeeman, who extended the Fort Worth invitation for next year's meeting; William B. Wright, Deeth, Nev.; Frank Boice, Sonoita, Ariz.; A. A. Smith, Sterling, Colo.—the last three former ANCA presidents; Milton Simpson, Volborg, Mont., former state president; Hubbard Russell, Maricopa, Calif., former ANCA president; J. Elmer Brock, Kaycee, Wyo., also a past president; A. T. McCarty, Trinidad, Colo., state president; O. D. Hotchkiss, Burns, Ore., former Oregon president.



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Game Institute Attacks Stockmen's Land Proposal

IN WASHINGTON, the Wildlife Management Institute, headed by Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, has taken exception to a proposal recently framed by the Stockmen's Grazing Committee of the American National Live Stock and the National Wool Growers associations for a more fair and equitable administration of the Forest Service grazing lands, in a manner similar to those of the Interior Department under the Taylor Grazing Act.

Writing from Washington for the Record Stockman at Denver, Richard LaCoste has related how the WMI recently opened the fight against the proposal. "The land-grabbers are back," were the words chosen for a first-round statement by the group, which proceeded to charge stockmen with "new and more subtle tactics (calling) for the grazing permittees to obtain complete control of the public lands without actual ownership."

These blasts did not go long unanswered. On Dec. 27, F. E. Mollin, the executive secretary of the American National, addressed a detailed letter to Dr. Gabrielson setting forth the errors of the WMI charges and pointing out that (1) "This is not the final draft. We put it out a few weeks ago to get the criticisms of our own people and of the public, and we hope to complete a final draft of it at our meeting in San Francisco"; and (2) "We should welcome your cooperation in working the matter out on a fair and equitable basis, and we should be glad to confer with your group in Washington before the bill is introduced, unless you are committed on the basis of the quotations (attributed to you). We should be glad to hear from you if you are willing to seek an administrative bill that will fairly protect the interests of all the different groups."

One of the WMI declarations was to the effect that the two livestock groups were attempting to freeze all existing permits on public lands and "converting them to established privileges. This includes temporary permits on national forest lands with low grazing capacities which may rightfully be devoted to other purposes in the public interest." In refutation of this, Mr. Mollin's letter pointed out that one section of the proposed bill states, "Nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit the power of the secretary to discontinue the grazing use of a part or all of any grazing unit for the purpose of preventing injury to said land from grazing, or after proper evidence produced at a public hearing to change the use of any part or all of a grazing unit to recreation or any other authorized use."

Mr. Mollin explained that it is "a laudable objective" to seek to secure basic legislation somewhat along the lines of the Taylor Grazing Act (one of the WMI accusations) which would apply to the Forest Service lands; he

pointed to the all-around satisfaction—to permittees and sportsmen's groups as well—which has resulted from the Taylor administration. He expressed the thought, also, that it would be well for the Forest Service to be subject to general law passed by the Congress, just as the Taylor lands are.

The American National secretary cited the resentment of stockmen over the statement that the proposed bill is "a vicious attempt to undermine the rights of the American people in the interests of a few land-hungry stockmen who place their own bank accounts ahead of the nation's welfare." "There is nothing in the proposed bill," Mr. Mollin wrote, "that justifies any such statement. We have tried to be fair so that the proposed bill would not be objectionable to your groups and we are indeed sorry to note that you are starting out to fight this proposal just as the Forest Service and its friends have fought every proposal that would in any way limit their authority arbitrarily to control these public lands just as they see fit. We believe it is the right and duty of Congress to lay down the law as to how these public lands should be administered, and that in so doing they should carefully consider the rights of all groups. We believe our proposal makes a fair start in that direction."

OUTBREAK COMES AFTER YEAR

On Dec. 29 an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease was reported on a ranch southwest of Papantla, Veracruz, in Mexico. Veterinarians of the Joint Commission left immediately for the locale, and found 37 of a herd of 56 animals there showed lesions, indicating a possibility of the presence of aftosa. The premises were placed under strict quarantine, and disinfection and inspection brigades went into action at once; equipment necessary to cope with the emergency was brought to the scene without delay, and the animals eradicated when laboratory tests revealed positive evidence of the disease. Inspections carried out at the time in adjoining haciendas, according to the commission report, failed to reveal any additional suspicious animals.

* * *

Although fresh meat imports from Mexico are still banned because of foot-and-mouth disease conditions of the past few years, the USDA now is letting Mexican canned meats come into this country. Effect of the action is thus to put Mexico on a par in this respect with South American countries, from which we accept canned meats but not the fresh product—also because of foot-and-mouth disease.

BESTS DDT

Entomologists are beginning to find that chemical DDT, formerly believed invincible, seems to have lost its potency against the common fly. The pests have apparently developed an immunity to the stuff and now scientists must start all over again.

Group Promotes Production

Loren C. Bamert, president of the American National Live Stock Association, is chairman of a committee formed to promote production of food in the present emergency and to avoid if possible the strangling price regulations. The general attitude of the committee is that World War II showed that price controls, particularly on meat, simply do not work. Black markets sprang up immediately to drive the bulk of our meat supply out of normal channels and destroyed any savings that the consumer may have hoped for from price controls. The controls also curtailed production when greater output was needed.

Other members of the committee are A. B. Kline, president of the Farm Bureau; P. O. Wilson, manager of National Livestock Producers Association; N. K. Carnes, manager of Central Livestock Association, St. Paul; W. A. Hopley, Corn Belt feeder; Ted Anderson, president of Missouri Livestock Association; Albert Mitchell, cattleman, Albert, N. M.; Ray Willoughby, president of Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association; W. H. Steiner, president of National Wool Growers Association; J. C. Peterson, president of National Lamb Feeders Association; Herschel Newsom, master of National Grange.

AIMS AT RECORD PRODUCTION

The USDA is setting crop production targets for 1951 which will call for a heavier farm output than in the record year 1948. This year's harvest, the third largest of record, was greater than had been expected, with a prolonged fall season helping to improve the quantity and the quality of many commodities. Much of next year's increase will be sought in cotton (the only item short this year), wheat and corn. Supplies of corn are large but the government is going to try for a 15 to 20 per cent increase. Many crops were above average, and soybeans, grain sorghums and sugar beets set new records last year. The 1950 harvest was 126 per cent of the 1923-32 average, compared with the record 137.5 per cent in 1948 and 132 per cent in 1949.

A TRAVELIN' HE WOULD GO!

That large animal, the moose, reportedly has a habit of sometimes traveling unseen for hundreds of miles from the nearest known moose range and showing up at highly unlikely spots. Troy, N. Y., is the recent scene of such a visitation, much to the amazement of residents and wildlife administrators—this, because no moose had been reported in New York State for 50 years, and Troy is 200 thickly settled miles from the nearest known range. Early in the 30's several Massachusetts communities were similarly visited for a brief time.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

(Continued from Page 13)

show you that we will not be caught napping, whatever may develop. You may be interested to know that at the first meeting of this conference group there was considerable discussion as to the possibility of our formulating a program to submit to the government for the cattle industry. However, the deeper we got into it the more clear it became that no control program can be devised that will work, and we therefore turned to the other means of controlling inflation—increasing production and bringing supply and demand as nearly in balance as possible.

Much has been said about the need for unity in support of the government in this time of grave emergency. I am sure we all agree with that thought, and yet it is important that the two-party system be maintained and that the minority be allowed to exercise freely its right to protest and criticize in order to correct errors and to help formulate policies. I believe there is a limit to the extent to which this policy should be carried. Certainly there should be no politics in determining such issues as price controls. After all, the boys who are fighting in Korea are not too much interested in who is writing the ticket back home so long as it is not Joseph Stalin. In other words, we want the benefit of partisan politics as a constructive force in forming policy. There is no reason, however, for partisan politics merely for its sake.

Strength Needed

In closing I think you will all agree that we need today a strong national organization more than at any time in our history. I hope that all of you will carry back to your homes the import of this national convention and will use it with your friends to bring them into the fold as active contributing members.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

(Continued from Page 15)

Wool Growers Association during the past year have had a joint committee studying legislation that would be beneficial and would particularly provide further basic law for the administration of the national forests. A tentative draft of the proposed bill was released by this joint committee several weeks ago and has been the subject of study by the livestock industry and by various other groups since that time. At a joint committee meeting this afternoon we hope that the bill can be revised and put in shape for introduction in Washington.

We regret to say that already this proposal has been subjected to the same or even more vicious smear tactics than were employed by the Forest Service to kill the proposal made a few years ago for stockmen to buy the federal lands on which they operated. Arthur Car-

hart, commercial writer, has willfully misrepresented the purpose and intent of of the bill as has Ira Gabrielson, former head of the Fish and Wild Life Division of the Department of the Interior. We have no doubt that these activities were stimulated by the Forest Service. It is not willing to have any restraint placed upon its control, even by Congress, of its administration of the millions of acres of forest reserves. Eventually, before this problem is settled, we will have to have a real investigation of the Forest Service that will go much deeper than the investigation a few years ago by the Barrett Committee of the House.

RECIPROCAL TRADE. Three years ago the Republican Congress in extending the Reciprocal Trade Act for a single year, as I recall it, added what was known as the "peril point clause" to give some measure of protection and restrict the power of the Executive to lower tariffs beyond the danger point. When the Democratic 81st Congress took over it immediately repealed the peril point clause. Now, although the Democrats are still officially in control of Congress, nevertheless a coalition of southern Democrats and Republicans is actually in control and it seems reasonable to suppose that the Reciprocal Trade Act, when it expires next June, may be subjected to some amendments that will be designed, as was the peril point clause, to protect domestic producers of agricultural and manufactured products and labor.

Actually, the Korean war has again postponed the showdown that must come sometime on this whole matter of international trade policy. At this time negotiations are in progress in England for the purpose of again reducing the tariff on many of our raw materials and manufactured products. Of little moment during war emergencies, some of these days the whole tariff policy of this country will be subjected to a searching study.

CATTLE THEFT. It seems strange that in these modern days of range management there should be practically as much complaint of cattle theft as in the old days of the open range. Perhaps it is not on quite such a high scale today as it was then, but it is by no means a forgotten art. Cattle theft is difficult to cope with. In many instances it has been found practically impossible to convict a cattle thief right in cattle country unless the evidence is airtight. One of the most effective means of producing evidence is sizeable rewards for arrest and conviction.

Also, alertness on the part of the brand inspection authorities in the range states has undoubtedly helped to control this practice while the McCarran Cattle Theft Act tends to discourage movement of stolen animals across state lines. Many of the state associations are making the control of cattle theft one of the big items on their annual programs and only by such constant effort is it kept from getting entirely out of hand.

BRUCELLOSIS. It is becoming in-

creasingly apparent that it is entirely impractical to attempt to enforce any nation-wide program of brucellosis control on a mandatory basis. Conditions vary so throughout the country and trained veterinarians are in many areas very scarce if not altogether missing, and the industry is awakening to the realization that the most practical thing to do is to work out local state programs on a voluntary basis. A program of this kind is in operation in Colorado and seems to be making splendid progress. Under it laymen are used. The American National should lend its efforts to

(Continued on Page 36)

Range Sales Report

Wyoming. One deal reported in northern part on a string of reputation brand yearling steers at 31½ cents for fall delivery.

Texas. Sales in western part of 400 cows at \$240 per head; 500 steer calves at 32½ cents; 266 cows at 21 cents; 145 steers at 28 cents; 188 Brahman steers at 27½ cents, and 44 bulls, plain, at 25 cents; all current delivery. In Mason, Tex., territory, 350 mixed yearling cattle, contracted for May delivery, at 32 cents for the heifers and 33 cents for the steers.

California. A few loads of high good and choice 1,000- to 1,100-pound fed steers out of central California feedlots sold from 33½ to 33¾ cents. Most of the good and low-choice steers weighing up to 1,400 pounds cashed from 32½ to 33 cents. Several loads good and low-choice fed heifers weighing from 850 to 875 pounds brought 32 cents. Most feeders were holding well-finished lightweight steers at 34 cents for delivery first week in the year.

Oregon. In the Klamath Falls section nearly all the cattle on feed, about 7,000, have been contracted from now until May. Most will go to California with prices during the past couple of weeks ranging from 31 to 32 cents. Considerable contracting of fat cattle activity in southwestern Oregon. In the Klamath Falls-Malin area, approximately 3,000 to 4,000 head of 900- to 1,000-pound fed steers were contracted for February and March delivery at 32 cents and more than 1,200-pound heavy steers at 31 cents.

Idaho. In the Twin Falls area a couple of loads of good 724-pound feeder steers sold for 31 cents. Renewal of contracting fat cattle in southern Idaho. In the Twin Falls area around 400 head of 900- to 1,000-pound fat steers were contracted at 32 cents.

Utah. Around 50 head of good 408-pound stock calves at Salt Lake brought 33 cents, for delivery to California.

Washington. In central eastern portion, one load of good stock cows moved at \$250 per head for immediate delivery and a load or so \$225 to \$250 per head in the south central sector.

CALIFORNIA CATTLEMEN IN 34TH ANNUAL SESSION

MEMBERS of the California Cattlemen's Association, holding their 34th annual convention at Santa Barbara in mid-December, elected John Baumgartner, Jr., of Hollister to the presidency, succeeding Dave Snedden of Bakersfield, and named Kenneth Sexton of Willows a vice-president. Re-elected to office were Vice-Presidents Jere Sheldon and Harvey McDougal and Secretary J. Edgar Dick.

All of the speakers, and not a few of the resolutions adopted during the convention, took sharp cognizance of the national and international situation and the manner in which it must necessarily affect the livestock industry and the stockman.

A first-hand look at some of the things that might be expected as a result, and some of the things that must be done, was furnished the cattlemen by Loren C. Bamert of Ione, the president of the American National who is also a former CCA president.

With more than 2,150 active members in the CCA, the association is now in its strongest numerical and financial position, according to the annual report of Mr. Dick.

Retiring President Snedden stressed the importance of work being done at the grass-roots level through county and district associations. Mr. Snedden received a wrist watch as a token of the association's recognition of his efforts in its behalf during his stay in office.

Other addresses before the convention included those of George M. Lewis, vice-president of the American Meat Institute, Chicago; Dr. C. U. Duckworth, assistant director of the California department of agriculture, Sacramento; Alyson E. Smith, publisher of the Pacific Stockman, Redwood City; Seth T. Shaw, livestock relations director of Safeway Stores, Denver, and Lloyd W. Lowrey, member of the state legislature, Rumsey.

Resolutions voted on by the CCA meeting covered many phases of activities and problems touching on the industry. These included a commendation for the USDA on its approval of the new beef grades and standards; approval of allotment of funds sufficient to continue the Grand National Junior Livestock Exposition; endorsement of the work of the American Meat Institute and the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

The stockmen endorsed the proposal for a bill to govern grazing on all public lands; commended the state forester and staff for their efforts to rid the state of brush; opposed the taking of productive and valuable lands by the state and federal wildlife services for game refuges, etc.

The membership urged support of a policy framed at a meeting of various livestock groups, including the American National, to the effect that no re-

ductions in present rail rates on fresh meats and packinghouse products, west-bound, be made unless commensurate regulations in livestock rates, west-bound, are also made, at the same time; it was urged also that formal action be taken with the ICC to require the railroads to reduce present livestock rates.

It was requested that the state legislature fix districts of the state so that rural areas and city areas would not be mixed needlessly. Economy in state and federal spending was deemed a "must." It was asked that in the event livestock and meat products are placed under controls, subsidy payments be eliminated entirely.

The Joint Mexican-United States Foot-and-Mouth Disease Commission was commended for its work to date and was urged to continue its efforts to assure complete eradication. Continuation of the voluntary vaccination of beef calves was favored; mandatory vaccinations were opposed. Furtherance of livestock education programs was strongly recommended, by means of livestock field demonstrations, etc., by local branch associations. The possibility of a film on the production of cattle in California was discussed and set for further study. Work of the National Live Stock Tax Committee was commended and continued support of it urged.



TO THE (Cont.
EDITOR from
Page 4)

HOPES FOR LIGHT WINTER—Have had an early fall of snow here but it has been light and the past few days warm. The cattle are out yet though there has been some feeding. This is mostly a farm and livestock community, with perhaps about one cow and grass outfit to the township. I'm the only one in this township who runs cows on grass alone; very little grain, just enough for the saddlers and work horses.

I hope we have an easy winter so we can get some feed ahead. A couple of winters and springs like the last and the cattle business would not pay here. Five months feeding from this type of land wouldn't yield enough, considering costs and taxes. Taxes are practically the same here per quarter for pasture and grazing land as on good farm land. And, as I mentioned, the cattleman is in the minority in each township.—Bert and Oda Hendershott, Burleigh County, N. D.

MILD SO FAR—Accept my thanks for The PRODUCER and Cow Business, really fine publications for livestock men. Cattle are going into winter in this section in very good condition and winter feed appears ample, with very little snow at this date and weather quite mild. No hay feeding as yet, though some are using cake on grass.—A. J. Watkins, Phillips County, Mont.

Association Notes

Fifty-eight officers and committee members from all but one of the state's counties attended an executive committee meeting of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association Dec. 12-13. Forestry problems, organization of local advisory boards, forest permittee problems, inspection matters, grasshopper control and suggested legislation were among the subjects taken up. A speaker at the meeting was Rad Hall, assistant executive secretary of the American National, Denver, who discussed the newly approved changes in federal beef grades, public relations and price control. Action favored: Government economy, voluntary Bang's vaccination, public relations work, tax committee work and opposed unnecessary restrictions in food production.

Southern Colorado Livestock Association's yearly meeting and big banquet were held Dec. 28 at Trinidad, Colo. Cattle theft was again top subject in the discussions. Action taken suggested that the state association handle rewards for the local groups up to \$1,000; opposed a suggested mill levy for research in cattle; favored voluntary control in Bang's disease; opposed the compulsory feature of school consolidation; favored inspection and stamping of meat for public lockers. A banquet in the evening drew 400 or 500 stockmen and their wives and friends. Congressman J. Edgar Chenoweth was the principal speaker. M. McAlpine, Jr., Red Wing, was toastmaster. Officers re-elected were John Morrow, Trinchera, president; and Harry L. Beirne, Trinidad, secretary.

The Boulder Stockmen's Association held a business meeting Dec. 19 at Boulder, Colo., in the morning, followed by a lunch prepared by the CowBelles and a general meeting in the afternoon. Paul Friggens, Farm Journal associate editor, who has talked before many state association meetings, Dave Rice, Colorado Cattlemen's Association secretary, Lynn Douglas, retired forest officer, and Dave Appleton, PRODUCER editor, were guest speakers. Lyman Linger, Loveland, Colo., showed a motion picture taken on a ride over his allotment on the Roosevelt Forest. Richard Skates, Nederland, is president; Willard Wells, Boulder, secretary.

The third annual meeting of the **Wasco County (Ore.) Cattlemen** was held in Maupin, Dec. 5, under the chairmanship of President Wm. D. Ketchum. Mr. Ketchum was later succeeded in office by Verne Hanna; Roy Forman was named vice-president and Al Nelson secretary. A number of addresses and a panel discussion made up the program.

The annual fall meeting of the **Central Oregon Stockgrowers Association** took place at Prineville the latter part of November, and attracted a large crowd of ranchers. The group recommended an educational program to be presented in

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the form of motion pictures to show what damage hunters can do, and also that the Forest Service be shown pictures of the effect of close-cropping along creeks; it was also asked that the area be given an additional livestock theft investigator.

The 13th annual meeting of the Wheeler-Gilliam Stockgrowers Association was held in Fossil, Ore., and was well attended, with nearly 50 stockmen turning out for the committee meetings on the first of the two-day sessions. Officers elected for the coming year are: Perry Pattee, president; Allen Wood, Fossil, vice-president; J. L. Parks, Fossil, secretary-treasurer. Such matters as the brand laws, livestock thefts, price controls and the drafting of skilled ranch labor came in for attention by the delegates.

Around 150 cattlemen and their wives were present for a recent meeting of the Harney County (Ore.) Stockgrowers Association and elected Pete Obiague to the presidency, Lloyd Hill first vice-president and Joe Altnow second vice-president. Harley Hotchkiss, president of the group for the past two years, reported on activities of 1950; Dorman Turner, secretary of the state association, discussed that organization's work. A panel discussion on protein feeding with and without salt drew eager participation.

The Uncompahgre Valley Cattle and Horse Growers Association met some weeks ago at Montrose, Colo. and unanimously re-elected the incumbent officers: Kelso Musser, president; T. J. Reeves, vice-president; Clarence Albin, secretary. Main speaker at the gathering was Colorado Cattlemen's Association Secretary Dave Rice who discussed activities of that group and current matters of stockmen interest. The Granger bill, public lands, possibility of revising the state brand book to include all local organization memberships and a report on theft work were among the subjects taken up.

Four panel presentations highlighted the regional meeting of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association at Durango, Colo., in December. Dealing with public lands, research in animal diseases, dryland pastures and cattle theft, the panels held the attention of several hundred cattlemen during the day's session.

At the executive committee session the following action was taken: asking the association's theft committee to continue studies on cattle theft problems; favoring making the State Fish and Game Commission liable for loss or injury of stock or property by hunters; approving a program of the Colorado CowBelles at which meat cutting and cooking demonstrations would be featured; favoring more research in livestock diseases, and asking removal of the compulsory clause in the controversial school consolidation measure and that proposed consolidation must be ap-



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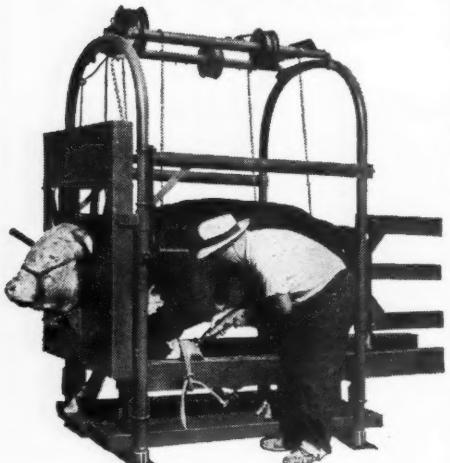
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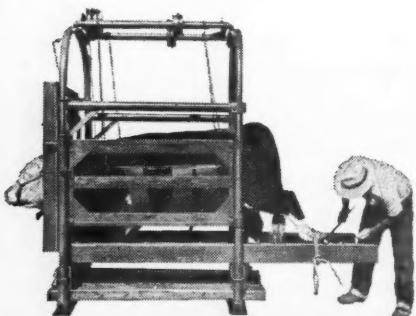
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proved by a majority in the locality involved.

The association endorsed the proposed legislation for federal grazing land, a subject that was reviewed by the one speaker at the meeting, F. R. Carpenter, Hayden, Colo., and a panel.

The theft committee of the association presented a number of recommendations which included: A locker plant law similar to a Montana act; a law requiring prosecution when the hide of a carcass cannot be presented by the one in possession of the carcass; an investigation of New Mexico's law on selling unbranded calves; a bill of lading on each movement of livestock regardless of size and destination, to be in triplicate with one copy going to the state brand commissioner, one to the point of origin and one copy to be carried with the livestock. The committee rejected the idea of a state association reward and recommended the rewards be handled by local associations.

The Larimer County (Colo.) Stockgrowers Association held its annual meeting Dec. 2 at Livermore, with 125 stockmen and their wives in attendance. President Clarence Currie presided at the afternoon business meeting. Newly elected officers, as named at the convention, are: Jim Wagner, Livermore, the president; Ralph McMurray, Ft. Collins, vice-president; Ben Scott, Livermore, secretary-treasurer.

The executive committee of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, meeting at Durango on Dec. 13, has voted in favor of removing the compulsory features from the present disputed state school district reorganization law, so that local areas could vote on the plan. The cattlemen also asked for unified, clear-cut rules on public-land grazing; urged that the state game department be held liable financially for livestock losses caused by hunters; called for a mill levy on cattle to defray costs of additional livestock research.

The Colorado association will have several meetings on Jan. 16-17, during the staging of the 1951 National Western Stock Show at Denver. On the first of the two days there will be an afternoon meeting of the joint forest advisory board, and on the second day the stockmen will hold their annual midwinter meeting, to include an executive committee gathering and a regular business session.

Pictured at the recent meeting of the Georgia State Livestock Association in Macon are (l. to r.) E. C. Hall, Waycross, president; Blake Pullen of Purina Mills; Richard Curtis, Farmington, vice-president; Tom Linder, commissioner of agriculture, and Rad Hall of the American National.

Rainmaking was a subject that came in for considerable discussion at the meeting; Bill Farr of Greeley and Jim Wilson of Colorado A & M College devoted their talks to that topic. Rad Hall, assistant secretary of the American National, Denver, spoke of proposed Forest Service legislation being sponsored by the National, and Stafford Painter of Roggen, vice-president of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, reported on a voluntary Bang's control program drawn up by his association.

The Douglas County (Wash.) Cattlemen have passed a resolution urging that the livestock industry, through its organizations and publications, keep the public informed of true facts to combat the placing of blame on the cattlemen for high prices of meat.

In Wyoming, the Southern Fremont Cattlemen's Association and the Washakie Cattle Growers Association met jointly at Lander last month to discuss ways of combatting cattle rustling which has caused loss of at least 120 head of cattle in the area. Consideration is being given to appointment of a range rider to protect the stock.

Montana's Meagher County Livestock Association held a semi-annual meeting at Martinsdale on Dec. 2. The 150 stockmen present elected George Voldseth of Lennep to the presidency; Byron Holliday of Martinsdale vice-president, and Paul Ringling of White Sulphur Springs secretary. They also selected a committee to work with Forest Service representatives and permittees in setting up advisory boards, and heard addresses by Dr. J. W. Safford, deputy state veterinarian, Helena; Ralph Miracle, secretary of the Montana Livestock Commission, Helena; Chick Boice of the federal predatory animal control division, USDA; E. A. Phillips, secretary of the Montana Stockgrowers, Helena, and Dr. R. R. Renne, president of Montana State College.

A "grass roots" meeting of the Montana Stockgrowers Association at Dillon on Nov. 25 was attended by around 200 stockmen from the southwestern part of the state. Congressman Wesley A. D'Ewart of Wilsall, a member of the association's executive committee, made the principal talk during the banquet with which the meeting closed.



AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

The Western Oregon Livestock Association will hold its annual convention at Grants Pass, Jan. 15-17. President of the group is L. T. Woody of Grants Pass; vice-president is Archie Riekkola of Astoria, and H. A. Lindgren of Corvallis is the secretary-treasurer.

A number of county association meetings held recently in the state of Washington included the following:

The Douglas County Cattlemen's Association met under the chairmanship of President Horace Bozarth, and with the state association secretary, Pat Ford, as a guest. Other specially honored guests included the Washington Cattleman of the Year, Loy McDaniel, and Mrs. McDaniel. In the election of officers, Mr. Bozarth retained the presidency. Andy Janssen is vice-president and Jack Ramsey secretary.

The Walla Walla Cattlemen's Association attracted around 100 persons to a banquet-meeting at which Dillard York presided. A guest of honor at this gathering was Clem Bergevin, Cattleman of the Year from that area. Re-elected to office were President York; Vice-President Lester Robison, and Secretary Howard Burgess.

The Asotin County Cattlemen's Association also held an annual banquet meeting, at Clarkston, with 125 persons present. LaVerne Hirzel is president of this group. A guest speaker was Dale Ausman, vice-president of the Washington Cattlemen's Association, who discussed a Swift tour in which he had participated.

The Lincoln County Cattlemen's Association held an afternoon business meeting at which special honor guests were Henry Gettman, that county's Cattleman of the Year, and George and Clarence Rosenburg, who were so designated by Grant County. Elected to the presidency was Dale Bly; Ross Trout remains the secretary. At this, as at the other meetings, State Secretary Pat Ford was present to address the assembly.

A quarterly meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association took place early last month at Clovis, where the stockmen passed a resolution making the unprecedented request that their sanitary inspection fees be raised from 6 to 10 cents a head to provide more money for combatting cattle rustling. They approved also a permissible tax levy increase from the present 6 to a possible 8 mills per head, the money to be used for administration of the livestock sanitary board. Another increase voted on was for public land grazing fees, from 8 to 12 cents per animal unit per month, as advised by the national advisory council on public lands. The Hoover Commission recommendation that all public land grazing be under the control of one government agency instead of agriculture and interior departments as it now is, was also approved.



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NORTH DAKOTA BULL SALE

The North Dakota Stockmen's Association will join three state breed associations in sponsoring a range bull sale to be held Mar. 30-31, 1951. The bulls to be entered in the event will be graded A, B and C and will be judged by seven commercial cattlemen. The animals will be sold in pens of three, pens of two and as singles, and it is anticipated that possibly 150 bulls will be available.

IDAHO SALE SETS RECORD

A new record average \$228 per head above last year's price was set on Dec. 2 at the Idaho Cattlemen's Association range bull sale in Weiser. Forty-four buyers in Nevada, Oregon and Idaho paid \$44,600, for a \$628 average, on 71 bulls. The top animal sold for \$1,025, and seven bulls went for \$900 and over.

HOUSTON FAT STOCK SHOW TAKES PLACE JAN. 31-FEB. 11

A parade down Houston's Main Street on the morning of Jan. 31 will mark the opening of the 19th annual Houston Fat Stock Show and Livestock Exposition for a 12-day run ending Feb. 11. Tabulations are not as yet completed for the 1951 show, but it is believed the total of exhibits will exceed the more than 8,000 entered last year. Premiums and cash awards for the event will total \$102,000—a record for the Houston show—and nearly \$10,000 of the moneys will go into horse show prizes. Among auction sales to be featured are the steer auction on Feb. 2, and sales of registered Aberdeen-Angus on Feb. 8 and of registered Brahmans on Feb. 9.

NORTHWEST NEBR. HEREFORD SALE TOTALS \$62,065

Sixty-eight head averaged \$927 for a \$62,065 total in the Northwest Nebraska Hereford Association sale at Valentine, Nov. 22. The three females in the sale brought an average of \$517. Champion bull of the show sold for the sale-top price of \$3,250, and the top female brought \$560.

POLLED HEREFORDS SELL IN NATIONAL WESTERN SALE

The National Western Polled Hereford Sale, held at Denver on Dec. 9, set an average of \$1,369 for a total of \$149,201 on 109 head of cattle. Seventy-nine bulls in the sale went at a \$1,427 average; 30 females averaged \$1,216. The top bull price went for the reserve champion of the show when John Rice of Sheridan, Wyo., got \$15,000 for the animal. Hiwan Ranch, Denver, Colo., bought the next-high bull from Orvil E. Kuhlmann, North Platte, Nebr., for \$12,500. C. K. Mousel, Edison, Nebr., had both the champion and the reserve champion females in the event; the champion sold to John Rice & Son for \$4,500; the reserve champion brought \$2,950.

NATIONAL POLLED HEREFORD SALE BRINGS \$1,780 AVERAGE

The 50th anniversary sale of the American Polled Hereford Association was held at Kansas City in late November. Seventy-two animals sold for a total of \$126,350, averaging \$1,780 to exceed last year's figure and establish a new

record for this yearly national event. Thirty-five bulls in the sale averaged \$1,867; 37 females, \$1,650. The champion bull of the sale sold for the sale top of \$7,000; the reserve champion sold for \$3,750. The champion female and reserve champion of the open show brought \$8,100.

HORSE SHOW IN ARIZONA

The 1951 Maricopa County Fair, to be held at Mesa, Ariz., has been set for Feb. 22-Mar. 4. More than \$3,000 in prize money will be awarded. Classes for Thoroughbreds, Palominos, Arabians, Tennessee Walkers, Standard Bred, American Saddle Horses, Quarter Horses are included in the premium list.

THREE FIRMS SHARE ANGUS BULL

A transaction of unusual interest recently took place when three Dutchess County (N. Y.) breeders bought the Chicago International reserve champion bull, an Angus, for \$30,000 from Penney and James of Hamilton, Mo. The animal, which this year took reserve grand championships at various shows, including the American Royal and the National Angus Show in San Francisco, will be used jointly by the herds of Ankony Farm, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; Fuerst Stock Farm, Pine Plains, N. Y., and Mole's Hill Farm, Millerton, N. Y., and Sharon, Conn.

CHICAGO STOCK SHOW SETS NEW RECORDS

Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne, Wyo., and Hillcrest Farms, Chester, W. Va., shared top honors in the Hereford show at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago late in November. WHR coppered four blue ribbons and champion bull honors in the Hereford division. The Hillcrest Farms awards were five blues and the female championship of the show. Hereford exhibitors from 23 states competed, with 384 head of breeding cattle and 111 head of fat cattle.

Attendance at the International exceeded the 300,000 mark despite difficult weather conditions. The 11,000 head of livestock entered were among the highest number on record, coming from Maine to California—a total of 41 states and five Canadian provinces. Many "first-timers" were among those present. Show auctions, both for fat and breeding stock, brought owners over \$1,500,000; steers raised by boys and girls for the junior livestock feeding contest were auctioned for a \$40-per-cwt. average, nearly \$4 above the top price being paid on the open market. Nineteen-year-old Lloyd Robinson's 1,025-pound Hereford steer from Big Springs, Tex., sold for \$12 a pound, topping last year's record of \$11.50.

One of the top prices on record was paid at the Chicago show for an 11-month-old Hereford heifer calf which

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A. H. Karpe of Bakersfield, Calif., bought for \$11,200. The animal came from Rolling Meadow Farm of Naperville, Ill., and is a daughter of Baca Duke 2, which Mr. Karpe bought at the Albert Noe dispersion sale for \$65,000.

Top bull in the sale was consigned by W. J. Largent of Merkel, Tex., and sold to R. A. Culliman, Tremont, Ill., for \$6,650.

Forty-one head returned a total of \$68,075, averaging \$1,660 per head. Fifteen females brought \$28,045; 26 bulls \$40,040.

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In the 1950 International Polled Shorthorn Sale, held in conjunction with the Exposition, a top price of \$2,100 was reached, with sale totals going to \$13,670 and an average set on 19 lots at \$719. Breeders in five states were represented and buyers took the offerings into nine states.

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Seventy-nine head of Shorthorns set a new record average of \$1,230 for a total of \$97,145. Top price in this sale that featured animals from 10 states and two Canadian provinces was \$4,000. Fifty-six buyers took additions to their herds located in 19 different states.

FIELDS DISPERSION IN IDAHO BRINGS \$183,535 TOTAL

Buyers came from numerous neighboring states to the late-November dispersion sale of Ernest Fields & Sons at Gooding, Ida. They purchased 204 animals for a total of \$183,535, averaging \$900, and paid \$1,751 averages for the 50 top individuals. There were 182 females in the sale, which brought a \$746 average for a \$135,845 total; and the 22 bulls offered averaged \$2,168 for a \$47,690 total. The top bull brought \$10,000 and the next-high one went for \$8,000.

SHORTHORN OFFICERS NAMED
The annual meeting and banquet of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association was held at Chicago during International Week, and the following officers were elected at that time: L. E. Mathers, Mason City, Ill., president; Charles J. Lynn, Carmel, Ind., vice-president. Participating in the business meeting were members of the Shorthorn Breeders group, the Shorthorn Club and the Polled Shorthorn Society. W. J. Bennett of Winona, Wash., was elected president of the American Polled Shorthorn Society, and Maj. H. H. Allen of Phoenix, Md., became president of the Shorthorn Club.

NEW IDAHO SHOW SELLS \$42,100 WORTH OF CATTLE

In the first annual Capitol Livestock Show of Idaho at Boise early last month Gail Jensen of Montpelier, Ida., showed two Hereford steers to the grand and reserve grand champion positions. The grand champion weighed 990 pounds and brought \$60 per cwt. at auction. In the Hereford division, Double M Ranch of

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BRAHMAN EVENTS

Harry Gayden, executive secretary of the American Brahman Breeders Association, has announced the following schedule of shows during the coming winter and spring seasons that are of particular interest to the association's members, and others concerned with the breeding of Brahman cattle:

Ocala Brahman Show, Ocala, Fla.; Jan. 17-20, 1951.

Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Jan. 26-Feb. 4, 1951.

Florida State Fair, Tampa, Fla.; Jan. 30-Feb. 10, 1951.

Houston Fat Stock Show and Livestock Exposition, Houston, Tex.; Jan. 31-Feb. 11, 1951.

San Antonio Livestock Exposition, San Antonio, Tex.; Feb. 16-25, 1951.

San Angelo Fat Stock Show, San Angelo, Tex.; Mar. 1-4, 1951.

L. S. U. Livestock Show, Baton Rouge, La.; Mar. 3-9, 1951.

Imperial Eastern Brahman Show, Bartow, Fla.; Mar. 22-24, 1951.

CORRECTION

The December issue of the PRODUCER on Page 41 showed two loads of high-selling calves at the recent Chicago Feeder Cattle Show. The \$50.50 paid per cwt. for the champion load belonging to Del Lichtenburg, Colorado Springs, set a new record for heifers, but the other picture, of calves from Norell Herefords at Collbran, Colo., which brought a \$72-per-cwt. price, should have been listed as steers, not heifers.

KING RANCH POLICY

Following upon the first auction of Santa Gertrudis bulls by the King Ranch of Texas on Nov. 10, and inquiries by persons interested in knowing future policy of the ranch, it has been announced that it will continue to supply a standard grade of purebred Santa Gertrudis bulls at a price of \$500, subject to change. It is also the intention of the management to hold an auction at least once a year.

CHICAGO FEATURES

A meat show set up by the National Live Stock and Meat Board was one of the popular features of the 1950 International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago. More than 100 fresh meat cuts were displayed, showing the wide variety afforded in the preparation of the daily menu.

West Virginia University was the winner in the intercollege meat judging at the Chicago show, and received the trophy of the live stock and meat board, sponsor of the contest in which 20 teams competed.

On Nov. 28 a human-interest story on meat was televised on the National Farm

and Home Hour over the NBC network to 42 stations in 23 states. The program was devoted to various phases of the Chicago exposition and included meat demonstrations by personnel of the meat board.

The dates for the 1951 International Livestock Exposition have been set for Nov. 24 through Dec. 1.

BRAHMAN ASSOCIATION MARKS STEADY GROWTH

For the first time in its history, the American Brahman Breeders Association scheduled a meeting of the board of directors and officers in Louisiana. President Herman Taylor, resident of the state (at Natchitoches) presided at the gathering of 24 officials at Baton Rouge, Oct. 8-9. Among business transacted was the approval of 104 new memberships. The association now has a membership of more than 1,350; registrations are represented in 43 states and 23 foreign countries.

SAN ANTONIO EXPOSITION SET FOR FEBRUARY 16-25

A record number of livestock is expected for exhibition at the show to be

held in San Antonio's new Coliseum Feb. 16-25. Premiums totaling \$48,000 are being offered in the event, which is drawing national interest. Included among features of the show will be milking Shorthorns and Brangus cattle. On Feb. 19 and 20 there will be two breeding cattle sales—those of the Texas Angus Association, and, on the 20th, of the Hereford breeders. Much attention is going also to the horse show which will be a part of this San Antonio Livestock Exposition.

HEREFORD REGISTRATIONS SET NEW WORLD RECORD

Applications for purebred Hereford certificates totaled 169,286 during September, October and November—an increase of 17,871 over the number received for the same period last year, according to the American Hereford Association's annual report. Total registrations issued by the organization during the fiscal year ended Aug. 31 came to 426,961 and established a new world's record for a beef breed. Transfers of ownership of purebred Herefords kept pace with this increase, with sales during the three-month period totaling more than 80,000.

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RANGE BULL

WHAT IS IT? Service Age. Lots of Scale for Age. Plenty of Bone and Good Heads. Must Grade Good or Better. Range Usefulness.

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FEBRUARY 8, 9, 10—RED BLUFF, CALIF.**

334 Registered Herefords—74 Shorthorns

Sold in Pens of Three and Five Without Choicing

CHAS. ADAMS, Auctioneer

Auspices

TEHAMA COUNTY CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

For Catalogue or Reservations write: Bull Sale Committee, Box 687, Red Bluff, California

RED BLUFF BULL

THE RED BLUFF BULL SALE

On Feb. 8-10, the Tehama County Cattlemen's Association holds its 10th annual bull sale at Red Bluff, Calif. High minimum standards maintained by this cattlemen's group have made this event a top American sale of graded and selected range bulls.

At nine previous sales, 2,375 Hereford bulls have been sold to 461 buyers. Bulls have gone from Red Bluff to cowmen living in 48 out of California's 58 counties, and to all states in the West, as well as to Canada, according to Sale Secretary Donald M. Smith.

Cattlemen have consistently paid more at Red Bluff for range bulls than at any other similar sale in this country. Experienced operators have often demonstrated their faith in the herd improvement value of big, thick, growthy range bulls sold at Red Bluff by paying in excess of \$1,000 each for them in pens of three and five, during years when \$600 or \$700 a head were considered top prices for range bulls offered at other events.

Red Bluff Type Range Bull

The Red Bluff type range bull has been a development of Red Bluff sales.

By catering to the willingness of cowmen to pay for the kind of bulls they wanted, the Red Bluff sale committee has made the sale synonymous with a definite type of range bull.

Consignors to Red Bluff have learned that buyers there want range-ready bulls of service age with lots of scale and size for age, and with good bone and heads. That's the sort consignors have learned to save for Red Bluff and that's the sort which cattlemen come to Red Bluff to buy.

Forty-eight Hereford and 18 Shorthorn breeders operating in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Arizona have consigned 334 Herefords and 74 Shorthorns to the February event.

A limited number of bulls will be sold as individuals, but the bulk of them will move through the ring in pens of three and five without choicing.

U. of C. Grades Applied

University of California record-of-performance grades will be applied to all entries by a trio of top beef cattle experts. This group includes Reuben Albaugh, University of California Extension Service animal husbandman; Harv McDougal, owner of the Fontana Farms at Collinsville, and Paul S. Pattengale, University of California farm advisor at Hollister.

Buyers won't have to guess the grade given each bull by the committee. It will be paint-branded on both sides of each consignment, as it is driven in front of Auctioneer Chas. Adams on sale days.

Mr. Smith gives a breakdown of the three-day show and sale as follows: Grading and judging of Hereford bulls on Feb. 8; grading, judging and sale of Shorthorns on the 9th, and sale of Herefords on the 10th.

The Red Bluff bull sale committee is headed by Charles Stover, who has purchased 52 bulls for his own herd at the past nine sales. Other members of the committee, all successful Tehama County cattlemen, are Roy Owens, Sydney Watson, J. T. McKerras and Chas. Luther.

Dinners, dances and vaudeville are scheduled for each evening.

The Consignors:

Sixty-two consignors have so far signed up for the Red Bluff sale to be held at Red Bluff, Calif., Feb. 8-10. They are listed as follows:

AT RED BLUFF

Double M—the Front Pasture Cattle With the Biggest, Ruggedest Offering We Have Ever Made

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- 3 including 2 outstanding individuals sired by TT Onward 3rd
- 3 by Baca Domino C, 217th
- 5 by CBQ Tone Domino 17th
- 1 by MM Flashy Monogram 3rd

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Bob & Pat Hopper

Irvin Mann, Jr.

Bill McDonald, Herdsman

ADAMS AND STANFIELD, OREGON

**SALE RED BLUFF, CALIF.
FEBRUARY 8, 9, 10**

HEREFORDS

Clem Bergevin, Bergevin Hereford Ranch, Rt. 2, Box 490, Walla Walla, Wash.
 Floyd Bidwell, Cassel, Calif.
 John Bohnert, Seven Oaks Farm, Rt. 1, Box 20, Central Point, Ore.
 Mrs. Worthen Bradley, Rancho Solfa Tara, Clearlake Park, Calif.
 Dale Bumstead, Tal-Wi-Wi Ranch, Peoria, Ariz.
 Herbert Chandler, 1819 Ash Street, Baker, Ore.
 The Cheneys, Galautana Stock Ranch, Belgrade, Mont.
 Chamberlain Estate Co., Lincoln, Calif.
 E. B. Coffin, Hidden Valley Hereford Ranch, Susanville, Calif.
 Crowe Hereford Ranch, Millville, Calif.
 Double M Hereford Ranch, Adams, Ore.
 Dudley-Parker Ranch, Siskiyou Herefords, Gazzelle, Calif.
 George Emde, Jr., MD Hereford Ranch, Box 319, Lodi, Calif.
 Carson Estes, Burney, Calif.
 F. R. Farnsworth, Acehi Polled Herefords, Rt. 4, Porterville, Calif.
 Robert H. Fields, Rt. 1, Box 31, Central Point, Ore.
 W. C. Gover, Rt. 1, Box 2051, Anderson, Calif.
 Hamel Brothers, Box 245, Davis, Calif.
 H. Q. Hawes, Kinnybrook Farm, Kenwood, Calif.
 Hawley Hereford Ranch, Richfield, Utah
 A. B. Hoy, Hoy's Hereford Ranch, Box 688, Weed, Calif.
 Jesse D. Hufford, Jr., Millville, Calif.
 Ray Hufford, Hufford's Hereford Ranch, Greenvale, Calif.
 Rolland T. Hurt, H Bar Hereford Ranch, Covelo, Calif.
 J. L. Jacob and Sons, Normandale Herefords, Prineville, Ore.
 Jensen Brothers, RFD 1, Logan, Utah
 Mabel Liskey, Lost River Ranch, RFD 2, Box 795, Klamath Falls, Ore.
 Walter Markham, Salinas, Calif.
 Al Meeker, Bar C Ranch, Hat Creek, Calif.
 H. C. Neer, Taylorsville, Calif.



THR F1 Cavalier the 22nd, March of Dimes bull at the 1951 Red Bluff Bull Sale, gets chummy with Bertie Mohler and Lizzanne Minch of Red Bluff, Calif. Net proceeds from the sale of Cavalier, a consignment of Sacramento Herefords, Sacramento, Calif., to the sale scheduled for Feb. 8-10, will go to the March of Dimes fund.

Veri Nordfors, Annabella, Utah
 Merrill Peaslee, Flounce Rock Ranch, Prospect, Ore.
 Peterson Bros., Box 308, Ogden, Utah
 T. H. Richards, Sacramento Herefords, Box 2470, Sacramento, Calif.

D. D. Rodgers, Rodgers Sunnyslope Hereford Ranch, 311-12 Bank of America Bldg., Fresno, Calif.

Russell and Bigelow, OH Ranch, Gardnerville, Nev.

Ray E. Ryder, RFD 3, Box 313, Turlock, Calif.

Homer Sanborn, Sanborn Polled Herefords, Meridian, Calif.

Schumann Brothers, Clover Valley Hereford Ranch, Wells, Nev.

Eugene S. Selvage, Lucky Hereford Ranch, 2601 Newhall St., San Francisco 24, Calif.

L. L. Shelley, Montague, Calif.

C. H. and Don C. Snow, Ferron, Utah.

John L. Story, Box 114, Upper Lake, Calif.

Mrs. Non Tucker, Flounce Rock Ranch, Prospect, Ore.

Elwood Williams, Eden Hereford Ranch, Box 163, Ogden, Utah.

Winterton Bros., Kamas, Utah.

SHORTHORNS

J. E. Albaugh, Adin, Calif.
 Annadel Farms, J. J. Coney, 6834 Sonoma Hwy., Santa Rosa, Calif.

J. W. Bennett, Rt. 1, Box 60, Oakville, Wash.
 Grief Stock Farms, Carl A. Grief, Uniontown, Wash.

McArthur Brothers, McArthur, Calif.

No Gotta Rancho, Art Steinweden, Rt. 8, Box 1650, Sacramento, Calif.

Phillips Bros., 1167 So. 4th East, Springville, Utah.

Rancho Santa Ynez, Katharine Dumont, Solvang, Calif.

Wilbur Spring & Son, Trout Creek Stock Farm, RFD 2, Belgrade, Mont.

D. J. Metzger, 641 Main Street, Red Bluff, Calif.

Robert F. Kibler, Waltsburg, Wash.

Kendry Gimlin, Rt. 3, Box 1652, Lewiston, Idaho.

E. B. Goude, Moor-A-Bar Shorthorn Farm, Hooper, Wash.

W. J. Leonard, Pomeroy, Wash.

Roy Rednour, Valedon Shorthorns, Rt. 4, Newport, Wash.

Ted Schwab, Newport, Wash.

What Will Your Weaner Calves Weigh? What Gain Can You Expect in the Feedlot as Weaners or Yearlings? How Can You Judge This?

The U. S. Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, Mont., has increased weaner weights 70 lbs. in 7 years by using fast gaining bulls. Several other states and county organizations have proven this.

Where can you buy bulls that are fast gainers and are efficient from the standpoint of utilizing feed efficiently? How do you know what the bulls gained?

University of California has been grading my herd for 5 years. We are trying to produce Herefords of the right conformation and type plus the ability to gain economically and rapidly. The University in cooperation with Joe Muir, Monterey County farm advisor, has the gain on each bull calf each month.

Don't guess. Buy bulls with a known rate-of-gain record. They will help your herd.

My bull calves are not raised on nurse cows. I would be glad to have you inspect the cow herd and herd sires any time. I am sending 3 bulls to the Red Bluff Sale.

WALTER S. MARKHAM, 10 Miles S. W. of Salinas, Calif.

RED BLUFF BULLS

Hereford
, Fresno,
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Prospects and Forecasts

Farm and ranch loan correspondents for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of western states met Nov. 16-17 at Sacramento, Calif., for discussion of trends in ranch practices and management and of farm and ranch prospects—which, it was generally agreed, look bright for the coming four or five years. The future appeared excellent for western ranch interests and prices of beef were expected to stay up for several years, according to conclusions reached at the meeting.

* * *

At Pullman, Wash., A. H. Harrington, chief of the State College department of agricultural economics, recently stated that farmers can figure out whether prices for their products are going up or down by watching such developments as: spending money in the average consumer's pocket; industry's outlay for expanded plant and production facilities; government spending; foreign trade, especially the dollar-purchasing power of other countries, and the probable supply of the particular commodity.

The two key factors to watch most closely, says Mr. Harrington, are the amount of government spending—especially for war purposes—and the investment of business in new plants and other production facilities. These are important because they fluctuate violently and in so doing bring big changes in employment, wage rates, prices and foreign trade—in other words, the demand for farm and other products.

NEW LIVESTOCK AUCTION GROUP FORMED AT LOUISIANA MEETING

Representatives of 24 Louisiana livestock auction barns met Dec. 17 at the J. M. McLemore Livestock Commission Company in Alexandria and organized a trade association to be known as the Louisiana Livestock Auction Association, Inc., for the purpose of promoting all phases of the livestock industry. Officers elected to head up the new group are: J. M. McLemore, Alexandria, president; L. H. Coltharp, Sr., DeRidder, vice-president; Dayton C. McCann, Mansura, treasurer; L. H. Colthrap, Jr., DeRidder, executive secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Walter C. Wolff of San Antonio, Tex., executive secretary of the American Livestock Auction Association. Also present was Roy Kothmann, Uvalde, Tex., president of that association. The new state association accepted the invitation extended by the two men to affiliate itself with the nation-wide organization and cooperate with and participate in its program.

Pig Crop Report

The 1950 pig crop totaled 100,700,000—an increase of 5 per cent over last year—the BAE reported last month. This is exceeded only by crops in the war years 1942 and 1943. The spring crop was up 3 per cent over last year; the fall crop up 9 per cent. The fall pig crop of 40,657,000 is third largest.

An increase of 4 per cent over last spring is indicated in the number of sows to farrow in the spring of 1951. Assuming a litter size of 6.4 (the 10-year average of 6.22 with allowance for trend), this number would indicate a pig crop in the spring of 1951 of 63,500,000 head, which would be 6 per cent more than last spring. Marketings from the 1950 spring crop have been quite rapid during the past fall and at weights not greatly different from the light average weight of the previous fall. Farmers' reports indicated that on Dec. 1 the number of hogs over 6 months old was somewhat higher than last year. However, with more sows being held for farrowing next spring, the supply of hogs over 6 months old for market in the next few months is not greatly different from last December.

MINERALS NO CURE FOR BANG'S

Livestock authorities of the North Dakota Agricultural College animal industry department state no trials at any agricultural experiment station have as yet borne out the claims that feeding minerals to livestock will cure or prevent brucellosis or Bang's disease. Minerals, they declare, are an essential food item in the production of livestock and a well balanced ration including minerals is essential to best animal health; it will help animals to be more resistant to disease. However, they stress that no mineral or feed substances now known will prevent such infectious diseases.

Meat To Come From New Zealand

Plans are being completed for handling of meat shipments from New Zealand to this country. The New Zealand Meat Board will act as the selling agent and sales in the United States will be handled by designated agents—possibly including such packers as Swift, Wilson or Armour which operate plants in New Zealand. At present the meat board is considering exports of mostly manufacturing meat—presumably ewes.

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**SALE RED BLUFF, CALIF.
FEBRUARY 8, 9, 10**



LADIES' CHOICE



Through a RANCH HOUSE WINDOW

By DOROTHY McDONALD

In this New Year of 1951, what have any of us to say to cheer each other? Because of the exigencies of meeting a deadline, this must be written weeks before you will read it. How can I write, today, of what will be then?

As you may remember, two big national magazines came out in December with articles on our successes in Korea—true enough when they were written, but bitter reading when they appeared on newsstands after those successes had been lost in tragic defeat.

* * *

We will meet whatever lies before us in 1951; we Americans are a strong people. But—perhaps this is just a personal reaction—I keep wishing that on the night of Dec. 15 our President had met us face-on with definite challenge. Something, perhaps, like Winston Churchill's promise to the English people early in World War II; no easy way, but blood and sweat and tears.

For the civilian population, the future may well be a dull pedestrian affair of harder work, less comfort, a more austere way of life. The more reason, then, for our leaders to start us off with a drumbeat—even if only the drumbeat of foreboding and fear.

Perhaps I'm too critical. The President is not an inspiring speaker. For the most part, he sounds like a solemn high school sophomore reading an unfamiliar script. I'd be the last to say this lack of eloquence means he isn't able and sincere. But I wish he'd left routine matters to the privacy of his cabinet meetings and given us, his people, some challenging word to carry into whatever future lies before us.

Or is that just some atavistic return on my part to the time when there was something glamorous about war?

* * *

Like everyone else, my own plans for the future are somewhat fluid and subject to change without notice just now. But—"God willing," as my Granny used to say—I hope to meet many of you in San Francisco at the National convention this month. Family affairs may prevent my attending, though I hope not. There's to be a new grandchild very soon—and, unless his orders are changed in the meantime, the young father will not be here to welcome him (or her). And last summer's high school graduate, of whom I wrote so happily a few brief months ago, is a stern-faced young Marine now.

So life here at the new Ranch House fits into the pattern of most American homes today. Less bright than formerly, of course—but it seems to me we, as a country, can stand anything short of the loss of our freedom.

* * *

And so may this New Year of 1951 bring us all good gifts—and especially the gift of strength and courage to hold on to that most precious one.

At Home on the Range

It is probably just a reaction from all that rich Holiday Season food, but I am always very salad-minded in January. After the mince pies and fruit cake of Christmas, and the New Year's plum pudding, what could be better than a sharp-flavored fruit salad, served with thin crusty cheese straws, as a combination salad-and-dessert these frosty winter nights?

This year there was an almost complete failure of the fruit crop here, so I've had to rely on canned fruits. I've found the ready-canned salad and cocktail mixes very satisfactory.

An orange, an apple and a banana will add a crisp, fresh flavor. I like to add a couple of tablespoons of lemon juice and a bit of additional sugar for piquancy. And for something extra special, I fold in an avocado, cut fine. Left to marinate in the fruit juice for an hour before serving, it imparts a buttery richness. (I'm told that some people don't care for the flavor of avocado, but I can hardly believe it. 'Twas a case of love at first taste, for me.)

For using up the last of the New Year's ham, a Tomato-Ham Loaf is tops. And the same basic Tomato Aspic, with the addition of 1 cup of celery, 2 tbsp. of green pepper and 1 of onion—all chopped very fine—makes a grand ring mold to serve around tuna or chicken or shrimp-and-cucumber salad.

TOMATO-HAM LOAF

Make a basic Tomato Aspic, as follows:

2 tbsp. gelatin	2 tsp. lemon juice
1/4 cup cold water	1/2 tsp. celery seed
1/2 c. boiling water	3 or 4 whole cloves
4 cups tomatoes,	1 tsp. salt
fresh or canned	1 tsp. sugar
1 tbsp. chopped	
onion	

Soak gelatin in cold water and dissolve in boiling water. Cook tomatoes, onion, spices, salt and sugar for 15 min-

utes, and strain through a fine sieve. Add lemon juice and dissolved gelatin. This basic recipe may be stored in the refrigerator in a covered bowl, taken out and melted over hot water as needed for different salad recipes.

For the Tomato-Ham Loaf, proceed as follows:

Pour 1/3 of the tomato aspic in bottom of a mold. Chill. Cover with a layer of well-seasoned cottage cheese, held in place with a tiny amount of the aspic jelly. Chill until firm. Then add, as the middle layer, another 1/3 of the tomato aspic. Chill until firm.

Add the ham layer, made as follows:

1 tbsp. gelatin soaked in 1/4 cup cold water and then melted over hot water
3 cups ground left-over ham
1/2 cup mayonnaise
2 tbsp. minced celery
2 tbsp. finely chopped green pepper
1 tsp. mustard
Salt and pepper to taste

Mix and add to the mold. Chill.

Cover with the remaining 1/3 of the tomato aspic for the final layer. This is almost a meal-in-a-dish for an after-Holiday party. Serve with hard rolls, a dessert and lots of good hot coffee.

* * *

So often after a big dinner there's a bowl of left-over mashed potatoes on hand. If you're tired of using them up in potato pancakes or tiny potato dumplings, why not a real old-fashioned Mashed Potato Salad? . . . Steam the potatoes a bit to warm them. Add 3 or 4 pieces of bacon chopped fine (brown well first, and add most of the drippings as well) and beat well. Add 2 or 3 hard cooked eggs, cut fine, 1 tsp. minced parsley, 1/4 cup minced green pepper, 1/4 cup minced onions (green ones, tops and all, if you have them!) and plenty of cooked salad dressing to moisten. Serve with the first radishes and tiny green onions from the garden.

An so . . . Good Eating in this New Year to you all.—D. M.

COWBELLE NOTES

During Stock Show Week in Denver, the Colorado CowBelles will, on the morning of the 17th, hold a breakfast meeting at the Shirley-Savoy Hotel.

At a regional meeting of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association in Durango, Colo., stockmen looked with favor upon a proposed program of the CowBelles in which that branch of the association would hold meetings with other women of the cities and towns, presenting meat-cutting and cooking demonstrations and showing the importance of the cattle industry in each locality's county and com-

munity economy. Miss Gwen Leitzinger, assistant secretary of the Colorado association, is slated to conduct the meetings.

A member of the Wyoming CowBelles

has added an unusual distinction to her group by winning election to the house of representatives, in the state which was the first to grant women the right to vote. The new legislator is Mrs. Fred Boice, Jr., of Cheyenne.



READ-ALOUD Stories

The Blue Stone

By Ann Perry

It was chore-time on the Rafter R. Sharry and Ronnie held out their hands for more corn as the greedy chickens picked up the last grain.

"Mommy," Sharry said, "our little bantam hen is still hungry."

"Yes," Ronnie agreed, "for the fat red rooster pushes her away. "Here, Suzy," he coaxed, "come, let me feed you."

The brown hen let him pick her up. She was a warm cuddly pet, and the children loved her. Ronnie fed her grain from his hand. She didn't peck hard.

Mommy and Sharry went on scattering grain to the flock.

A saucy blue jay suddenly swooped down from the tall tree near the barn. He wanted some corn, too. He flipped his tail and cocked his crested head before he flew back into the tree.

It was then Mommy cried out, "The stone is gone from the lovely Indian bracelet Daddy gave me for Christmas! Look every place we've been feeding the chickens!"

The children felt very bad about the blue stone because they knew Mommy loved her bracelet. They searched the chicken yard, the corral and even the barn. But the blue stone was gone.

Next morning, when Herman, the cook at the Rafter R., was hanging out dish towels to dry, the blue jay darted at him and picked him on the head. Herman did not have much hair and it hurt. It also made him very angry.

"I'll go after that old blue jay, Herman," Ronnie said. "I will climb up the tree and catch him. We will put him in a cage."

Sharry clapped her hands. "Then he can't peck you any more, Herman! And we will have a nice new pet. Hurry, Ronnie, get the long ladder."

The ladder was very heavy, and even with Sharry's help Ronnie was puffing when they got it leaning against the tree.

Up, up into its branches went Ronnie. He had never been so high! It made him dizzy to look down at Sharry.

January, 1951

Then he spied the nest. He crawled carefully out along the limb. The jay scolded angrily when Ronnie reached the nest. He flew at the boy and pecked his hand. Ronnie tried to catch him, and almost fell out of the tree. He gripped the branch with both legs and held on tight.

He looked once more into the blue jay's nest before crawling back to the ladder. There were no eggs in it yet, but a flash of blue caught his eye.

"Sharry, Sharry!" he shouted. "I have found Mommy's blue stone!" He scrambled down the ladder, forgetting all about catching the bird. When he reached the ground, the children ran to tell their mother.

"Mommy!" cried Ronny, "The jay stole the blue stone from your bracelet! I found it in his nest."

"How strange," said Mommy. "But blue jays are great thieves—and they do like bright objects."

"But our jay was a good thief, Mommy," Sharry insisted. "If the chickens had gobbled up your blue stone, we never could have found it!"

Cattle Feeding Situation

According to a Dec. 12 report from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, cattle feeding during the coming winter and spring will be nearly as high as last winter. Movement of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt was accelerated during November to establish a new record for the month. July-November inshipments, though below those of last year, were still the second-highest on record. Cattle feeding in nearly all the western states is expected to be as high as, or higher than, a year ago. Feed supplies are considered generally ample, although in some areas of the northern Corn Belt poor-quality corn is reported to have less than the usual feeding value. Wheat pastures on the Great Plains have not developed as expected earlier, and some cattle are being shifted to more favorable feeding areas. Weather conditions have in general been favorable, and recent storms have not seriously interfered with feeding activities.

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Livestock Markets Healthy; Prices Still on Way Up

By H. W. FRENCH

THE WAY THE CATTLE MARKET has been going up, it seems as though some interests are inviting controls, ceilings and rationing. There has been much talk about controls and ceilings for cattle, vealers and lambs but at this time there is nothing official about anything, and the industry must await developments.

There are many in the trade who are sure that something will be done by federal authorities, meaning some control of the price structure, probably on a live and dressed basis. They are equally certain that ceilings will be placed on a profitable basis, which means on a relatively high plane because of the high cost of stockers and feeders already on hand.

New Grade Terms

A new development, already in effect, is the application of different grade terms for cattle and beef. Cattle formerly called choice now are placed in with the prime and designated as prime, making for a wider spread within the grade. The former good grade is now choice, while the upper half of the medium is now good. What is left of the medium grade is now called commercial.

Secretary's Report From P. 23

the furthering of such voluntary state program wherever practical.

LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION. The next meeting of the association will take place at Kansas City Nov. 14-16. We were greatly disappointed that so few livestock producers showed up at the Phoenix meeting Nov. 1-3, 1950. We are making a sincere effort to amend the by-laws of this organization in such a fashion that the industry will have a real voice in the forming of its policy. We think that it will not be impossible to sell the veterinarians who presently are in control of the organization on this idea if we have representation at the Kansas City meeting from the various range states of the West and South. If we ignore this matter, then we cannot find too much fault if its recommendations are not to our liking.

CATTLE NUMBERS. You will recall that on Jan. 1, 1950, total cattle numbers in this country were estimated at 80,277,000 head. It is now predicted that the new estimate which will be released in mid-February will show an increase of some 2,000,000 head and that we are on the way to the establishment in the next few years of an all-time high in cattle numbers. The last previous high was about 85,500,000 head in 1945.

During this period of advancing numbers, the South has really been coming into its own as a cattle producer. It is fortunate for the industry and the na-

Good beef bulls are now considered good and choice, while the former good sausage bulls will be known as commercial, with the medium sausage bull now called utility. The terms beef and sausage as used in government market reports will be dropped. The good cow is now commercial along with the medium, while the common cow becomes utility along with anything in the old medium grade which will not produce commercial beef.

Choice dressed steer and heifer beef is now termed prime and the former prime continues as prime, resulting in a wider range within the prime grade than formerly. The old good grade has been changed to choice and the upper half of the commercial is now designated as good, leaving very little in the new good grade. There is no change in the grades from utility down.

Going into January, under the new system of grading, around 78 per cent of the beef steers out of first hands at Chicago fell into the choice and prime grades although the big end of this percentage is not above choice. A year ago less than 5 per cent consisted of choice and prime and over 29 per cent good under the former grade terms.

tion that this is the case. Our growing population demands more meat production, and a series of local drouths plus grasshopper infestations here and there have prevented any sharp increase in numbers in the West. With fewer sheep, horses and mules, we believe that cattle numbers can be increased sufficiently to take care of the needs of our nation for many years to come.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT. Charles E. Blaine, our traffic manager, presented his report to the Executive Committee last night. Again we remind you that the American National offers its members a traffic service that is hardly matched by any other agricultural organization in the country. In connection therewith, aside from the many tasks that Mr. Blaine performs for the immediate benefit of the association and its members, the growing audit service he renders is of special interest. I find that last year his refunds to livestock producers of the West and South amounted to something over \$20,000, practically three times the total cost to the association of his efforts for our direct benefit. I venture to say that many times that amount could be refunded to producers if they had their bills audited and their claims properly presented.

LIVESTOCK CONFERENCE GROUP. The most recent activity of the association has dealt with the subject of price control which has been covered quite fully by President Bamert in his splendid address. Three meetings have been held

Background on Prices

It is of little value to quote the amount of the advance in cattle prices as compared with a month ago, but it may be of some interest if a comparison is made with the same period about the time the war began in Korea. Beef steers, at Chicago, now are around \$6.50 to \$7.75 higher, while heifers look \$3.50 to \$6.50 higher, cows holding mostly steady on a very irregular market. Bulls were \$4.50 to \$5 up, and calves and vealers \$4 to \$6 higher. Stocker and feeder steers advanced \$2 to \$3.50, heifers 50 cents to \$1 and cows \$2 to \$3. Stock calves were \$2 to \$8 higher, with the big end of the upturn on choice offerings.

The \$40 beef steer put in an appearance at Chicago on the last market day of 1950 but this price was repeated frequently during the first week in January. Demand still centers on steers below 1,200 pounds, yet some of those selling at or near the top passed 1,350 pounds. Very few steers of any kind are selling currently at \$30 and below. Some tipped horned offerings went down to \$29.

Although some fed heifers sold up to \$38.25 and \$38.75 there were very few much above \$37, while sales of commercial to low good were reported at \$26.50 to \$30. A very small part of the cows went above \$24 and thin canners were to be had below \$18 while cutters sold as high as \$21. Commercial bulls frequently landed at \$28.50 to \$29.25 and some

since Sept. 20, and the conference group organized as a result of these meetings is ready to tackle anything which is of direct concern to the industry during these days of dire emergency. You can be assured that your problems in Washington are not being neglected.

MEMBERSHIP. I am more than pleased to report that last year with 1,662 new members we had the greatest gain in our membership of any year of the history of the association. I am sure you are all conscious of the fact that the cost of operation of the association today has risen along with all other costs. Hardly a single item where the major amount of our money necessarily goes—travel, office supplies, communications, etc.—is not sharply increased. We need still more membership to carry the load that is thrust upon us. Every member present here today can help us by endeavoring to secure a new member from among his friends and neighbors. We hope you will take this suggestion seriously and endeavor to help us continue to grow and to serve the industry.

In closing, I want to say that much credit is due the staff of the Denver office as well as the Traffic Department at Phoenix and the Public Relations Department at Sheridan, Wyo., for a year of really strenuous activity. We do not have any off-seasons when work is slack. We are busy all the time and we are proud of the fact that we think we accomplish a great deal with a relatively small amount of money. Thank you.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

scored \$29.50 to \$29.75. Only best vealers scored \$35 but at St. Louis, St. Paul and some of the western markets reported sales were at \$37 and materially higher.

Stocker and feeder supply is seasonally light and demand continues broad with prices on the upgrade with the start of the new year. Country contracting was of little consequence but some cattle are being shifted because of lack of moisture, and this is also true of sheep, particularly in wheat-pasture areas.

Light cattle and calves continue to find the best outlet but there is an increase in orders for older, fleshy steers already suitable to put on grain. Many shortfeds have been going to country buyers and this had a tendency to lend support to the market for what are termed two-way cattle.

Talking Record Prices

Already, many of the experts are talking all-time high prices for thin young cattle next spring, and long before grass time there undoubtedly will be considerable contracting of little cattle. Currently, anything suitable as replacement stock changes hands quickly whether they are offered at the terminal markets or at auction sales.

Most cattle are in good condition due to lack of severe storms. Grazing conditions are very satisfactory except in dry areas, and weight gains in the feedlots have been exceptionally good. Many 60-to 90-day cattle have been showing up everywhere and unless replacements are made the number of fed cattle available after April will be limited.

Some medium to good replacement steers at Chicago sold at \$26 to \$31 but sales of good light steers at some of the other markets were noted at \$31.50 to \$32 and good to choice above 800 pounds made \$32 with ease. Good and choice heifers went to country buyers at \$29 to \$30, while medium to good cows usually scored \$21 to \$23.50. Choice steer calves at Denver and Kansas City made \$39 with comparable heifer calves at \$36.

Around the start of the year the average price of beef steers sold out of first hands at Chicago stood around \$6.50 higher than a year earlier, and at the same time the average cost of stocker and feeder steers showed about \$6.85 advance. This shows that the uplift in feeder prices has kept pace with the advance on fats.

There were about 56,000,000 bushels of corn stored at primary terminals at the end of 1950 against 51,000,000 bushels a year earlier. Exports of corn July-November amounted to a little over 41,000,000 bushels. The market price has been working upward, and the amount of soft corn was materially reduced because of the exceptionally fine weather at harvest time.

Despite the rising prices of slaughter cattle, the packers have not done so well with their beef accounts in contrast to plenty of profits on pork. Dressed beef trade often was dull at New York and other eastern points and even meager supplies frequently were called more

than ample for the demand.

Allowing that the \$40 live steer made a yield of 64 per cent, the dressed carcass cost the packer 62½ cents per pound, and it is not hard to figure what a steak or a roast would cost at retail. Steak prices off of cheaper cattle are upward of \$1 per pound, and reports are current that some retailers in New York are getting \$1.65 per pound. You need a bankroll if you intend to order a steak dinner at a night club.

The official estimate on the 1950 pig crop in the United States was 100,700,000 head, up 5 per cent from the previous year and only exceeded during 1942 and 1943. The fall crop at 40,657,000 was up 9 per cent from last year, while the spring crop was up 3 per cent. Based on intentions, the 1951 spring pig crop may be up 4 per cent from a year ago and 12 per cent above the 10-year average.

Hog Demand Broad

Hog receipts except for the holiday period have been rather liberal at most markets and at interior points but the demand has been rather broad although "holiday poultry" cut the outlet for a short time. Many consumers are buying pork because their meat dollar will buy more than when purchasing beef.

Prices have been on the upgrade and early in January best butchers at Chicago sold up to \$21.50 while two weeks earlier top was below \$20. As this is the season for good sized supplies, it would be logical to become bearish on prices for the next few months but at this time most of the experts are expecting sales to remain fairly high. Most of them are basing their predictions on the fact that current hog prices are far too low compared with cattle.

Dwindling sheephouse receipts, together with the upswing in wool prices, have resulted in a very healthy lamb market and ewes have almost kept pace. The big upturn was on woolled lambs until the close when a sharp advance pulled horn lamb prices to a new high level.

The late advance carried woolled slaughter lambs to an all-time new high level, and at any market where good and choice feeder lambs were available the same was true on replacements. Only a small part of the run was in feeder flesh but some of the offerings were suitable for shearing purposes and carried plenty of weight.

Lambs Making Money

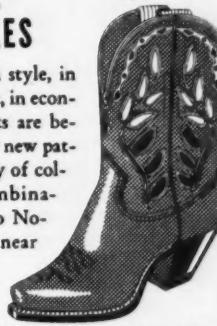
A year ago the fed lamb market was at a very low ebb and for several weeks was on an unprofitable basis, but this year despite much higher cost as feeders the lambs are making "barrels of dough." Already, killer buyers have been operating in northern Colorado, buying lambs for delivery after Feb. 1 at \$30 and these deals were made at a time when the open market price was more than \$1 below the current basis.

The fed lambs are carrying plenty of weight but in order to get offerings of

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desirable finish buyers show little hesitancy except when they do not need numbers. Nearly everything is weighing above 100 pounds except some of the medium to good offerings. Many of the top loads averaged 108 pounds and up.

Shorn lambs sell at considerable discount and this condition may prevail all season as woolled lambs are enjoying unusually high pelt credits. There was a little adjustment between shorn and woolled at the close but this is expected to be temporary.

Many of the markets reported top slaughter woolled lambs at all-time high levels, and the new record for Chicago was \$33.50 against \$32 two weeks earlier. Many of the "River" markets and Denver had fed woolled lambs above \$33.

Shorn lambs were selling largely at \$28.50 to \$29 but at the close some fall shorn at Chicago went as high as \$31 and some with nearly full wool pelts scored \$31.15 to \$31.50. Choice 100-pound fat ewes topped at \$19 but no others sold above \$18 as contrasted to a practical top of \$17 two weeks earlier.

Any number of feeder lambs sold at \$31.50 to \$32, but near the close some sales were reported up to \$32.50 at Denver and St. Paul and as high as \$32.75 at Sioux City. The current feeder demand is largely from feedlot operators whereas during the past month or more wheat-field buyers were the biggest buyers. Some ewe lambs have been selling at \$35 and higher, best at Billings during early January reaching \$37.

IMPRESSIONS A TRIP EAST LEFT WITH A WESTERN CATTLEMAN

LAST NOVEMBER I HAD THE OPPORTUNITY to participate in the Swift & Company producer trip, that took cattlemen east to give them a better insight into the problems of the processors. The trip accomplished that and more. It gave us a chance to become better acquainted with the consuming public.

Each day, for 14 days, we had the chance to see new places and meet new people and learn of their ways of life. We saw things enough to fill a book, but I am going to recall only those that left the most lasting impression on me.

It was corn picking time when we went through Iowa and Illinois and the low, rolling hills were covered with corn fields mixed with patches of soy beans and small grains. Conservation practices were much in evidence and many of the fields were stripped with clover or other hay. It's a good thing they have sufficient rainfall, as this whole part of the country is so rolling and hilly it would be impossible to irrigate.

Most of the feedlots were filled with cattle, many of them months farther along than most of us ever keep them in the West. The good steers of Iowa and Illinois dress 60 per cent or better, weighed off feed and water at the stockyards.

I became well acquainted with an Iowa extension man, and found out that many of the high priced feed and mineral mixtures that originate in Iowa are not nearly so well known or generally used, right at home where very little freight would be against them, as they are thousands of miles away. After seeing those cattle when they were ready for market, I wouldn't say they lacked anything. Soy-meal and linseed seem to be the stand-bys for protein, and corn is the main dish. Some of those big steers take $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of corn a day.

One can see more fat cattle in one day in the yards at Chicago than there are, probably, in the feedlots in the whole state of Nevada. Buyers make private bids on pen lots and the com-

mission men either accept or reject.

On buying for operations of such a large scale as Swift & Company, much attention must be paid to estimated cost on dressed basis. Buyers are expected to make estimates within 1 cent of dressed cost.

One of the biggest problems on our ranches is that of hired help; seeing how Swift & Company deals with its 73,000 employees is a lesson to any rancher. Swift believes they are entitled to a fair deal, and gives them assurance of getting it through promotion. This stimulates an incentive to learn and progress, besides their loyalty and enthusiasm. All the department heads and buyers are experts in their line and over 20 per cent have had over 20 years of service with the company.

On most of our smaller cow outfits there isn't the chance for promotion, and if labor can't have more incentive than we can offer all one can expect for his wages is their time and presence and some physical action. The difference between this and enthusiasm, on the part of employees, can spell the difference between success and failure to any business.

From Chicago we went to Boston. In the New England states we ran out of crop and farm land. In between the towns and cities were rolling hills covered with brush and grass that had never been grazed; no cattle or horses in sight.

The people there still adhere to the old English customs of their ancestors. Many of the old stone and brick buildings between 100 and 200 years old are still standing and in use. The old battleship "Constitution" and the old churches and halls, used when we were still an English colony, are evidence of the sturdy, sound way they built things in those days.

One sees very little new construction. I never saw an auto-court or motel in the East.

The old public markets are still in

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

operation by the those seen. I saw the man would s hard-tire in use. but the things Folks harder ed with they die as serious couldn't densely more than in There a don't the

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operation; there the buildings are owned by the cities, and stalls are rented to those selling meat and produce.

I saw more work horses in use in the market district of Boston than one would see in any of our Nevada ranching valleys. Quite a few old-model, hard-tired, chain-drive trucks were still in use. Those people are slow to change but they certainly take care of the things they have.

Folks in New England are a little harder for a Westerner to get acquainted with. It was just election time but they didn't seem to take their politics as seriously as we do here at home. I couldn't understand it, as in those densely populated areas they are probably more affected by labor legislation than in any other place in the country. There are so many people I guess they don't think one opinion or voice in things is worth the effort.

We visited the Boston fish wharf and saw tons of fish unloaded. It was graded and sold at auction to stores and processors. The fish companies were putting on a little selling campaign, similar to those put on by our meat institute. I saw posters with pretty pictures of fish and slogans, "Eat more fish, they don't take anything from the land." It would take a lot more effort than that even partly to make up for the smell around that pier!

New England folk consume mostly beef and lamb, and prefer cuts from around 800-pound carcasses that are off 1,400- to 1,500-pound steers, and as slow as these people have been to change their customs, I believe there will always be a demand for those big steers in New England.

To show further how much tradition means to New Englanders: I was told that there are communities in northern New England of French descent, where only the French language is spoken.

In New York, the sheer magnitude of everything was the biggest impression. More people do business daily in one building, Rockefeller Center, than the entire population of Nevada.

In Baltimore things seemed just the opposite of New England. We hit there on election night and it seemed 'most everyone was celebrating a political victory or forgetting a defeat. One didn't have any trouble getting acquainted that night. The clubs and night spots in

Nevada may have a notorious reputation, but I could safely say that those "clubs" on the Baltimore waterfront would never be allowed to run in Nevada.

Baltimore has a large public market, and lots of fresh pork and trimmings were in evidence. Pig-feet, livers, tails, and even ears and ox tails and tongues were popular. Butchers wanted light carcasses and little fat. A good deal of the trade is the colored folk with little money.

One large chain store had a first class meat counter on its main floor. Meat that didn't move, until it lost its eye appeal, was moved to the basement and sold for less. The leftovers from the basement were moved out to little shops in the slum district, and everything was cleaned up through an auction sale each Saturday night. By then the stuff probably doesn't eat much better than it looks, but no one can say those folks aren't there when it comes to cleaning up.

The first impression of Washington, D. C., is that it is a great, big small town. Everyone lives politics, and knows each other's business. I had the opportunity to get the picture first-hand of how our senators weigh their problems and how they consider our letters and those we send to talk for us.

Seeing the monuments and the huge stone buildings and visiting George Washington's Mt. Vernon Home was like a trip back through our history books.

It certainly was hard to get back to realities and feeding cattle when I arrived back on the ranch.—RUSSEL S. WEEKS, past president of Nevada Cattlemen's Association.

N. M. FEEDERS DAY SET

The 12th annual Feeders Day at New Mexico A & M College has been set for Feb. 12. Farmers and ranchers interested in stock feeding and in the feeding experiments conducted at the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station are invited.



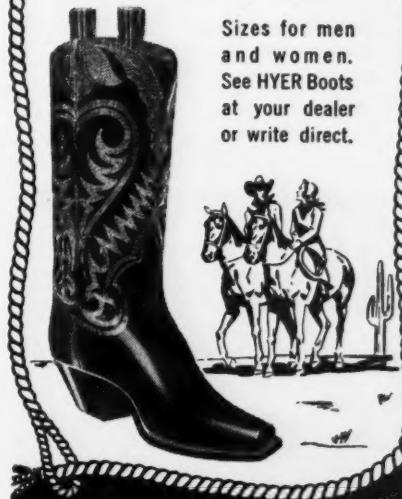
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Highway-User Taxes Major State Issue

MOUNTING PRESSURE for increased highway-user taxes or bond issuance, or both, to provide additional highway construction revenue is being reported from an increasing number of states, a survey reveals, with indications that such proposals will be major issues in a majority of the 44 state legislatures scheduled to convene in regular session during 1951.

The Utah legislature will receive a recommendation from the State Legislative Council for enactment of an increase of 2 cents a gallon in the state gasoline and Diesel fuel tax and upward revision of truck license fees.

Governor George T. Mickelson announced he would recommend a gasoline tax boost to the South Dakota legislature. A bill increasing the South Dakota gas tax rate from 4 to 6 cents a gallon was approved early in 1950 by the state legislature but was subsequently invalidated by the state supreme

court on the grounds that it had not fully met the requirements for legislative enactment.

Proposals to raise additional highway revenues will be revived as a controversial issue in the Nebraska legislature as a result of the electorate's rejection at the general election of the state's 1949 highway revenue laws on which the state's road building program had been based. The two laws, repealed by referendum, increased the state gasoline tax from 5 to 6 cents and boosted motor vehicle registration fees. A ton-mile tax on trucks and repeal of farmers' exemption from the state gasoline tax on fuel used in farm vehicles are among the new measures suggested.

In Montana, a highway advisory committee appointed by Gov. John W. Bonner has proposed a comprehensive program to raise an additional \$5,732,000 annually for highways. The proposed program includes a 1-cent increase in the state tax on motor fuels, a new gross weight tax on trucks, elimination of refunds on 1 cent of the present 6-cent gasoline tax, and other revenue-raising measures.

Increased levies against trucks on the basis of their usage of the highways have been suggested in Colorado among proposals to finance a long-range construction program. While new highway financing proposals are expected to be submitted to the 1951 Colorado legislature, they will be strongly opposed on the ground that further study of the problem is needed.

Other states in which increased gasoline, truck or other forms of highway-user taxes may be proposed during 1951 include Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, North Dakota, Oregon, Texas, Wyoming, Missouri.

In contrast to the anticipated flood of tax increase proposals in other states, a gasoline tax reduction will be sought from the 1951 New Mexico legislature. Both major political parties in New Mexico are on record as favoring a 1-cent cut in the state gasoline levy, which in 1949 was increased from 5 to 7 cents per gallon. The proposed cut

has been opposed by State Highway engineer Burton Dwyre.

A \$40,000,000 highway bond issue has been suggested in the state of Washington. Highway bond issuance has also been suggested in Oregon as a means of speeding highway modernization. Louisiana's electorate turned down a \$140,000,000 highway bond proposal, and also rejected a \$30,000,000 bond issue for construction of a Lake Pontchartrain causeway, and a \$15,000,000 bond issue for a Pontchartrain lakeshore highway.—BETHUNE JONES.



The Caxton Printers, Ltd., of Caldwell, Ida., have just published "The Valley of Tall Grass" by Adelaide Hawes, who is the mother of Roland Hawes of Twin Falls, an executive committeeman of the American National and former president of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association. In this book is told the story of John and Emma Turner, western pioneers whose lives began in England; in it, their two children, William I. Turner and Adelaide Turner Hawes, trace the development of the Bruneau Valley. The thread of hardships and of the simple pleasures to make up those early days winds through the book to make it readable and nostalgic to those who themselves remember some of those times and also for those who in the 245 pages of this little volume will for the first time soak up some of the atmosphere and happenings that helped to build that part of the West.

"The Brites of Capote," by Noel L. Keith, has been published by the Texas Christian University Press at Fort Worth. A widely known member of the family, the late L. C. Brite of Marfa, Tex., was president of the American National Live Stock Association in the years 1927-28, and Mrs. Brite still resides in Marfa.



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Calendar

1/1/51 1/2/51
1/19/51 1/23/51 1/24/51

Feb. 23-24—Convention, Utah State Cattle and Horse Growers Association, Salt Lake City.
Mar. 6-8—Convention, Kansas Livestock Association, Wichita.
Mar. 26-27—Convention, Idaho Cattlemen's Association, Pocatello.
May 17-19—Convention, Washington Cattlemen's Association, Chehalis-Centralia.
May 31-June 2—60th Convention, South Dakota Stock Growers, Rapid City.
June 5-7—Convention, Wyoming Stock Growers Association, Worland.
June 7-9—Convention, North Dakota Stockmen's Association, Dickinson.
June 14-16—Convention, Nebraska Stock Growers Association, South Sioux City, Nebr.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

Jan. 2, 1951 Dec. 20, 1949

Steers—Prime (*)	\$35.50-40.00	
Steers—Choice	31.00-36.25	\$32.50-41.00
Steers—Good	29.50-32.50	27.00-36.00
Steers—Commercial	26.00-30.50	20.50-28.00
Vealers—Gd.-Ch.	33.00-35.00	27.00-29.00
Calves—Gd.-Ch.	28.00-33.00	23.00-27.00
F&S. Strs.—Gd.-Ch.	28.00-34.00	21.00-26.00
F&S. Strs.—Cm.-Md.	23.50-28.50	17.00-21.50
Hogs—(200-240 lbs.)	19.75-20.50	15.25-16.50
Lambs—Gd.-Ch.	31.75-32.85	19.50-23.00
Ewes—Gd.-Ch.	16.50-17.50	10.00-13.00

(*) Under new federal grade standards for slaughter animals, Prime is combination of previous Prime and Choice grades; Choice is the former Good grade; Good is new grade for part of cattle formerly graded Medium, and Commercial is remainder of the Medium grade.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

(New York)

Jan. 2, 1951 Dec. 20, 1949

Steer—Prime	\$55.00-56.50	
Steer—Choice	51.50-54.00	\$54.00-57.00
Steer—Good	49.00-51.00	41.00-46.00
Steer—Com.	47.00-48.00	34.00-39.00
Cow—Commercial	33.00-42.00	29.00-33.00
Veal—Choice	52.00-56.00	46.00-48.00
Veal—Good	50.00-53.00	42.00-46.00
Lamb—Choice	48.00-55.00	38.00-45.00
Pork Loin—8-12 lbs.	44.00-46.00	35.00-36.00

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

(In thousands of pounds)

	Nov. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 30	Nov. 30
	1950	1950	1949	Avg.
Frozen Beef	101,580	83,349	79,719	108,954
Cured Beef	12,166	11,159	11,450	11,840
Total Pork	319,440	219,758	297,205	271,721
Hog, Mutton & Lamb	9,726	7,994	10,534	16,442
Lard and Rend.				
Pork Fat	53,524	52,128	39,808	58,035
Total Poultry	269,074	217,999	267,508	275,573

FEDERALLY INSPI. SLAUGHTER

(In thousands)

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Nov. 1950	1,151	505	6,144	969
Nov. 1949	1,116	585	6,003	1,060
1 mos., '50	11,993	5,404	50,187	10,821
1 mos., '49	12,157	5,939	46,555	11,079

TARIFF RAISE ANTICIPATED ON CANADIAN LIVESTOCK

It was expected late last month that United States tariff rates on imports of Canadian cattle, sheep and lambs would be approximately doubled on Jan. 1. Negotiations in process at Torquay, England, for the extension of existing rates could probably not become effective before the end of 1951, according to State Department officials. Expiration of U.S.-Mexican reciprocal trade agreement setting the rate for cattle and sheep imports brings about the prospective increase, under which the duty on 200-to-700-pound cattle would rise from 1½ cents to 2½ cents a pound and the \$1.50 tax on live lambs and sheep imported for slaughter would be doubled.

Personal Mention

The A-Bar-A Ranch in Wyoming has been sold by the well known Angus breeder Andy Anderson to P. A. B. Widener, Lexington, Ky., horse breeder. Twenty-two hundred acres were involved in the sale.

Howard Brown succeeded Walt McElvee as field representative of Western Livestock Journal on Jan. 1. For the past year Mr. Brown has been field secretary of the California Hereford Association.

Walter M. W. Splawn, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has been elected chairman of the ICC for the coming year.

Raymond E. Marsh, assistant chief of the Forest Service, has retired after 40 years of continuous service with the USDA. His successor will be Edward C. Crafts, who has been chief of the division of forest economics since August of 1945.

Bert R. Lexen of Fort Collins, Colo., has been named assistant chief of the division of forest management research in the Washington office of the Forest Service. For the past 11 years he has headed government forest management research work in Colorado, eastern Wyoming and South Dakota.

David S. Nordwall, for the past two years supervisor of the Medicine Bow National Forest, Laramie, Wyo., has been appointed new chief of the division of recreation, lands and watershed management in the Rocky Mountain region. He succeeds Clare W. Hendee, who takes up a new post with headquarters in San Francisco.

Carl L. Garrison, for five years secretary-manager of the San Francisco Cow Palace, has resigned to become general manager of the B. F. Porter estate operating in ranching and livestock in California and Nevada.

For the past 30 years the Union Pacific Railroad has offered annual scholarships to farm boys and girls in the interest of advancing efficient and profitable agriculture throughout the road's 11-state territory. The plan was inaugurated by the road's late President Carl R. Gray. In all, 5,708 boys and girls have attained college educations under the program.

B. C. (Bud) Snidow, Jr., editor of the Breeder-Stockman at Warrenton, Va., succeeds Adam McWilliam as eastern field representative of the American Hereford Association.

Fred R. Johnson, for the past 13 years assistant regional forester in charge of the division of information and education, Rocky Mountain region of the Forest Service, has retired after completing 39½ years of service.



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Horses

Horse (breeding, schooling, training, sports), \$5; Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$5; Spokesman and Harness World (3 yrs., \$2), \$1; Eastern Breeder, \$2; Ranchman (Quarter-Horse), \$1.

Bees

Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1.50; American Bee Journal, \$1.50.

Farming

The Country Book, \$2; Farmers Digest, \$2.50.

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Small Stock (rabbits, cavies, exclusively), \$1; American Rabbit Journal, \$1; Rabbit News, m., \$1; California Rabbit, m., \$1; Rabbit Raiser, m., \$1; American Angora Rabbit, m., \$1.

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